104-10305-10005

23 August 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Bruce L. Solie
Chief, Security Analysis Group

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case
#264 170

1. This memorandum identifies those Office of Security files which were reviewed by House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) staff members in conjunction with the HSCA's investigation into the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. Under procedures established with the HSCA, certain items of information were not reviewed by HSCA staff members. These items were placed in envelopes, sealed, appropriately identified, and put back into the security file prior to HSCA review. Office of Security personnel reviewing these files should maintain the integrity of each envelope below so that interested parties may know what was and was not reviewed by HSCA staff members.

3. In some instances, the above files contain material marked in the lower right-hand corner with a green circular dot. This mark should alert Office of Security personnel to the fact that this material was located and placed in the file at the time of the HSCA review and was seen by an HSCA staffer(s). This material should not be removed from the file.

4. Attached to this memorandum is a review sheet which identifies the name of the HSCA reviewer(s) and the date of his review.

5. Questions regarding the above procedure and/or the HSCA's review should be directed to the Security Analysis Group.

Bruce L. Solie

Attachment

SECRET

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MATERIAL REVIEWED AT CIA HEADQUARTERS BY
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS STAFF MEMBERS

FILE TITLE/NUMBER/VOLUME: NAGELL, Richard Case
264 170

INCLUSIVE DATES: 1958 - 1975

CUSTODIAL UNIT/LOCATION: OS/SAG

ROOM: 4E-13

DELETIONS, IF ANY: Five sealed envelopes

DATE RECEIVED	DATE RETURNED	REVIEWED BY (PRINT NAME)	SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL

~~SECRET~~

NO DOCUMENTS MAY BE COPIED OR REMOVED FROM THIS FILE.

13-00000

Registered Mail

August 12, 1975

Ms. Penelope Grenoble, Editor
Los Angeles Free Press
5850 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90028

Dear Ms. Grenoble:

This letter is in response to the distortions and outright falsities printed about me in the article written by William W. Turner, titled BANK ROBBER, 'MANCHURIAN CANDIDATE' LINKED TO JFK ASSASSINATION PROBE, which appeared in the July 25-31 edition of the Los Angeles Free Press.

I request that the Free Press either print a retraction of such lies and distortions or publish this letter.

Mr. Turner, who spent ten years as a Special Agent of the FBI, is not unfamiliar to me. He has authored similar articles, both during my imprisonment in the United States and while I was detained in the German Democratic Republic, in which he knowingly and purposefully cited numerous lies about me. He has proved himself adept at putting words in my mouth and misquoting his sources of information to lend credence to his major untruths, a skill he probably developed while serving with the Bureau's intelligence-security division. His recent claims cause me to wonder whether or not he ever left the FBI.

Professor Richard H. Popkin, from whom Mr. Turner obviously collected much of his latest baloney, is a character that I feel should either purchase a hearing aid or consult a psychiatrist. Each of my so-called discussions with him (all but one occurred over the telephone) were duly tape-recorded by me, and if he did in fact assert what Mr. Turner has attributed to him about me, then he too is a liar.

I am listing the following facts in rebuttal to the Turner-Popkin fable:

The "papers" that I "carried" when arrested did not show me to be a "decorated hero of the Korean War," nor did they reveal anything about "a career in Army intelligence." More to the point, the documents found in my possession and under my control (some of which were returned to me only last year by the FBI) ensured my incarceration for a longer period than I had anticipated. They also guaranteed my being held practically incommunicado for many months (for eleven months I was not even permitted to read a newspaper), not to mention the curtailment of my most basic constitutional safeguards.

My contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald did not entail any "friendship," nor were they effected for the purpose of establishing rapport.

After my acquittal (in 1968, not in 1967) I did not "drop from sight,"

as Mr. Turner, the FBI and the CIA damn well know.

I have never stated to anybody, either verbally or in writing, that in 1963 I was an agent for the CIA, although in 1974 I did state, under oath, that I thought I had been functioning for the CIA during part of 1963. Mr. Turner is also aware that less than two months after President Kennedy's death FBI agents confronted me with their suspicion that I had "acted as an unregistered agent for a foreign power," inferring that I was a spy for one of the Cuban intelligence services (several years later the CIA, through one of its "former" case officers, accused me of having been a Soviet spy; still later, one FBI agent suggested that I had worked for the Chinese).

The registered letter that was dispatched at my instance to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in September 1963 (not necessarily on the 13th) revealed sufficient details to warrant an immediate investigation (if not the arrest) of Lee Harvey Oswald and two Cuban refugees. I certainly "assumed" that some "action" would be taken by the FBI.

I was not the least bit "frantic" about anything in September 1963. I did not set foot inside the Republic of Cuba during that month. To my knowledge I have never talked to any "Castro aides." The main distinction between some American intelligence officers that I knew and hired killers were the procedures utilized in murdering their victims and/or the methods used to disassociate themselves and the U. S. government from their crimes.

I had no fear of being implicated "in the planned assassination" at the time of my arrest or prior thereto.

The two letters that I mailed to James L. Rankin, General Counsel to the Warren Commission, were not sent through "private channels." They were sent through proper jail authority.

I have never claimed that I "squirreled away a snapshot of (myself) with Lee Harvey Oswald taken in Jackson Square in New Orleans in 1963. I have never stated that I am "willing to surface and tell (any) story to Congress" or to anybody. And I did not reveal any details about Mr. Oswald to Professor Popkin that are "new" or unknown to the FBI.

Richard C. Nagell

Richard C. Nagell

Los Angeles Free Press July 25-31, 1975 4

Bank robber, 'Manchurian Candidate' linked to JFK assassination probe

ED. NOTE: Recent exposure of what many consider to be improper CIA activity, both at home and abroad, has reawakened interest in decade-old challenges to official versions of the assassinations of John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. As new facts also begin to emerge, Congress faces growing pressure to reinvestigate the JFK assassination.

What follows are the strange stories, disclosed here for the first time, of two figures — Richard Case Nagell and Luis Angel Castillo — long of interest to assassination researchers.

WILLIAM W. TURNER

SAN DIEGO, (PNS) — On Sept. 20, 1963, a rangy man with a vertical scar on his forehead strode into the State National Bank in El Paso, Tex., and requested $100 in travelers' checks. Before the teller could comply, he whipped out a pistol and fired two shots into the ceiling. Then he waited to be arrested.

Police quickly realized that the suspect, Richard Case Nagell, 32, was no ordinary bank robber. Papers he carried showed that he was a decorated hero of the Korean War who had gone on to a career in Army Intelligence before being discharged with the rank of captain in 1959.

Why had he pulled the non-robbery?

Last week Dr. Richard H. Popkin, a philosophy professor at Washington University in St. Louis, stepped off a plane in the nation's capital lugging a briefcase containing documents illuminating the strange case of the man who shot a bank. Also crammed into the briefcase was a thick sheaf of papers relating to a bizarre "Manchurian Candidate" episode in the Philippines in 1967.

Both the El Paso and Manila incidents, Popkin said in an interview before leaving for Washington, were linked to the Dallas assassination of John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. They would "crack the case wide open," he predicted.

The slight, bearded academician was stopping in Washington to present his discoveries to Attorney General Edward Levi and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities before going on to a conference of learned philosophers.

The Second Oswald

Popkin is no stranger to the JFK investigation. In 1966 he published *The Second Oswald*, which chronicled several instances of someone impersonating the man later accused of slaying the president. At the time the book gained scant attention, but recently it was disclosed that as early as June 3, 1960, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover himself wrote an interdepartmental memorandum citing evidence of an Oswald imposter. The FBI knew Oswald at that time as a defector to Russia, and, some conspiracy theorists believe, as a possible CIA agent.

Popkin said he had been in touch with Richard Nagell, now living near San Diego, and had learned about Nagell's friendship with Lee Harvey Oswald. Nagell has fascinated assassination researchers ever since an FBI report filed with the Warren Commission quoted him as saying he had met with Oswald in Mexico City and Texas. But the former intelligence officer had been inacessible. He remained in prison for the El Paso caper until his conviction was reversed for insufficient evidence in 1967, after which he dropped from sight.

Nagell's Version

Nevertheless, researchers were able to glean some picture of Nagell's significance from his defense pleadings and cryptic letters from prison.

In August 1963 Nagell, working as a CIA agent, learned of a domestic plot to assassinate the president, involving Oswald and anti-Castro Cubans. He informed his CIA superior but feared nothing would be done because he lacked details. On Sept. 13 he dispatched a letter warning J. Edgar Hoover of the plot but again assumed no action would be taken.

As Nagell understood it, Kennedy was to be shot in

(please turn to page 33)

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INATION

(continued from e 4)

Washington about Sept. 26 (as it turned out, JFK left Sept. 25 for a whirlwind tour of the West). Frantic, Nagell flew to Havana on Sept. 19 to see if Castro aides could shed light on the assassination plot, but the only advice they could offer was to execute Oswald in the hope that would stop the plan.

But Nagell left Cuba deciding that he "was an intelligence agent, not a killer." Flying to El Paso via Mexico City, he walked into the bank the next day for "the sole purpose of having myself arrested and detained by federal authorities" — apparently fearing that his association with Oswald would implicate himself in the planned assassination.

Nagell was in the El Paso jail when Kennedy was shot in Dallas two months later. He sent an offer to testify before the Warren Commission through "private channels" but received no reply.

Dedicated Leftist

In his recent discussions with Popkin, Nagell has revealed new details about Oswald. He first met Oswald, he said, in the late fifties at the U.S. naval base at Atsugi, Japan, where Oswald was a Marine Corps radar specialist. They became friends but didn't encounter one another again until August 1963 when Nagell learned of the plot against Kennedy.

Disputing claims that Oswald had ties with the CIA, Nagell believes that Oswald was a dedicated leftist who was duped by anti-Castro exiles involved in the conspiracy. Posing as Castro G-2 intelligence agents, the exiles wheedled Oswald into becoming a "fall guy" by playing on his Castro sympathies, painting Kennedy as anti-Castro and promising that he would be spirited to Havana after the assassination.

Nagell told Popkin he met with Oswald both in Mexico City and New Orleans, hotbeds of the anti-Castro movement. "Nagell claims he has squirreled away a snapshot of himself with Lee Harvey Oswald taken in Jackson Square in New Orleans in 1963," Popkin asserted. "In the picture are two other men, both anti-Castro Cubans, who were pretending Castro G-2.

If this photograph does exist it would lend credibility to Nagell's account. And Na... is willing to surface and te... his story to Congress, Popkin says, provided protective conditions are met.

"Manchurian Candidate"

Popkin is also convinced that the Manila "Manchurian Candidate" case was connected to the JFK assassination. On March 2, 1967, a man named Luis Angel Castillo was detained by the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation after he had contacted left-wing Huk guerrillas. Questioned under truth serum and hypnosis, Castillo blurted out a tale of having been taken to a building in Dallas, Tex., the day Kennedy was shot, handed a rifle assembled from components hidden in a bowling bag and instructed to fire at a man in an open car sitting next to a lady. The signal to fire would be given by mirror flashes.

The story caused a brief sensation at the time. The Manila *Times* bannered: " 'JFK Plotter' in Manila!" Wire service dispatches to the United States said Castillo was a "Cuban-trained Communist agent" who hadn't shot because he heard that a man named Joe "had already shot the man in the open car." The story was so implausible that it quickly died.

Not long ago the hypnotist who conducted the interrogation of Castillo for the Philippine authorities arrived in this country under the name Vincente R. Sanchez. When Popkin took a look at his reports, his eyes popped.

The reports termed Castillo a "zombie" — a hypnoprogrammed robot.

Double-Agent Network

Sanchez extracted Castillo's rambling story over a period of weeks. Castillo, then 28, was inducted around 1960 into a "Special Operations Group" which afforded him paramilitary training. In 1961 he participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion, as a pilot for the CIA. Thereafter he infiltrated a double-agent network, posing as a Communist in Venezuela and liquidating a Communist agent in Mexico.

In talking about the JFK assassination, Castillo — despite some disjointed phrases — was nevertheless able to describe in some detail shoot and how his control agent ordered, "They got him already. Let's get out of here." After the rifle was disassembled and stuffed in the bowling bag, he was hustled into the car which had brought him to the building. It stopped twice within blocks to pick up other men.

In 1967, according to Sanchez, Castillo was programmed to assassinate Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos after openly associating with the leftist Huks — which would implicate them in the assassination. Popkin points out that this is a similar ploy to the one Nagell attributed to the anti-Castro Cubans' use of Oswald.

Until recently, the Castillo episode might have seemed a logcial impossibility. But the release of the Rockefeller Report, with its revelations about secret CIA projects to induce behavior modification in unsuspecting subjects, make the possibility of a "Manchurian Candidate" more than mere fantasy. (In the Robert Kennedy assassination, Dr. Bernard Diamond, who examined Sirhan Sirhan for the defense, testified that he believed Sirhan was hypnotized at the time of the shooting.)

Although the current whereabouts of Castillo is unknown, the Sanchez reports contain the names of six persons who supposedly ran his network, including the "control officer" and a woman who hypnotized him. Popkin's own investigations have shown that these people do exist.

Through Popkin their stories have now been passed on to the Attorney General and the Church Committee.

William Turner's latest book, The Cuba Project, *the story of the CIA's secret war against Castro, will be published this fall by Houghton Mifflin.* □

13-00000

File
SAME Birthday

KRAMER, JOE

KRAMER,JOE
OR 69 M341008
/Y M /B 05AUG30
/D LST 18JUN69 P23 DEFECTORS MACHINE LST
DEFECTORS FILE
/Z ~~2319006~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT

U.S. DEFECTOR MACHINE LISTING - JULY 1973

RICHARD CASE NAGELL

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

R		00A00	A	137202	201-0746537		
R		00A00	B	NAGELL	RICHARD	CASE	T
R		00A00	C	USA/NEW YORK	GREENWICH	05 AUG 30	M
R		00A00	D	USA			
R	M	48A01	A			SOB	
R	M	63A01	A			EXACT	
R	M	63A01	X	A3 ATTEMPTED SUICIDE SEVERAL TIMES			
R	M	69A02	A			ABROAD	
R	M	69A03	A			ZOI?	
R	M	48A01	B	NAGELL	RICHARD	CASE	T
R	M	51A01	B	KRAMER	JOE		A
R	M	54A01	B	CRAMER	JOE		V
R	M	59A01	B	NOLAN	ROBERT	C	A
R	M	62A01	B	CRANE	JOE		A
R	M	48A01	C	USA/NEW YORK	GREENWICH	05 AUG 30	M
R	M	48A01	D	USA	J-543069	NEW YORK	24 MAY 68
R	M	59A01	X	E1-DISMISSED FROM JOB JUN 62			
R	M	62A01	E	E4 FLUENT			JAPANESE
R	M	48A01	G	PRIVATE SN 12 115 891			
R	M	48A01	X	G1 ENLISTED AS PRIVATE 48/DISCHARGED AS SERGEANT 51			
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R	M	48A01	H	ARMY USA			
R	M	48A01	N	USA		48	51
R	M	48A01	Q	STATIONED IN NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY AND OVERSEAS			
R	M	48A01	U	AGENCY	201 SUMMARY		20 MAR 69
R	M	51A01	G	CAPTAIN SN 2028346			
R	M	51A01	H	ARMY USA			
R	M	51A01	N	USA/NEW JERSEY	FT DIX	51	59
R	M	51A01	Q	HONORABLY DISCHARGED OCT 59			
R	M	51A01	U	AGENCY	201-SUMMARY		20 MAR 69
R	M	51A01	X	GRANTED TOP SECRET CLEARANCE 22 SEP 55/ASSIGNED CIC			
R	M	54A01	L	L4 FACIAL SCARS FROM PLANE CRASH			HEAD
R	M	54A01	M	WALTER REED HOSPITAL			
R	M	54A01	N	USA/DISTRICT	WASHINGTON	NOV 54	APR 55
R	M	54A01	Q	HERE FOR TREATMENT OF INJURIES NOV 54-APR 55			
R	M	54A01	U	FBI	DBA-63177		04 FEB 64
R	M	54A01	X	SOLE SURVIVOR AIRPLANE CRASH 28 NOV 54 SUFFERED			
R	M	54A01	Z	X1 FACIAL DISFIGUREMENT/GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC EXAMS			
R	M	59A01	G	SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR			
R	M	59A01	H	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL/DEPARTMENT OF			
R	M	59A01	M	LEEWARD AVENUE			4037
R	M	59A01	N	USA/CALIFORNIA	LOS ANGELES	59	62
R	M	59A01	Q	RESIDENCE			
R	M	59A01	U	AGENCY	201 SUMMARY		20 MAR 69
R	M	62A01	M	EMBASSY USA			
R	M	62A01	N	MEXI	MEXICO CITY	62	UNK
R	M	62A01	Q	VISITED EMBASSY/VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION			
R	M	62A01	U	FBI	DBA-24397		02 OCT 62
R	M	63A01	M	EL PASO COUNTY JAIL			
R	M	63A01	N	USA/TEXAS	EL PASO	63	UNK
R	M	63A01	Q	ARRESTED ATTEMPTING TO ROB BANK			
R	M	63A01	U	AGENCY	201-SUMMARY		20 MAR 69
R	M	63A01	Z	CHARACTERIZED AS MENTALLY UNSTABLE			
R	M	68A01	M	CONSULATE USA			
R	M	68A01	N	SUIS	ZURICH	68	UNK
R	M	68A01	Q	VISITED CONSULATE 4 AND 5 JUNE			
R	M	68A01	U	AGENCY	ZURI-1331		06 JUN 68
R	M	68A01	X	APPEARED PSYCHOTIC/POSSIBLY DANGEROUS			
R	M	68A02	N	EGER		68	UNK
R	M	68A02	Q	HELD HERE 4 MONTHS			
R	M	68A02	U	FBI	DBC-43667		18 FEB 69
R	M	68A02	X	TAKEN OFF TRAIN GOING TO W BERLIN BY E GERMANS JULY 68			
R	M	68A02	Z	X1 MADE REMARKS EAST GERMANS CONSIDERED DEROGATORY			
R	M	69A01	M	CONSULATE USA			
R	M	69A01	N	SUIS	ZURICH	69	UNK
R	M	69A01	Q	VISITED MAR 7 FOR ASSISTANCE/THREATENED EXPOSE US GOVT			
R	M	69A01	U	AGENCY	ZURI-1629		17 MAR 69
R	M	69A01	X	CLAIMED WORKING FOR US GOVT ON SECRET MISSION			
R	M	69A01	Z	X1 TO MEET JAPANESE IN GENEVA			
R	M	69A02	M	CONSULATE USA			
R	M	69A02	N	SPAN	BARCELONA	69	UNK
R	M	69A02	Q	HERE MAR 10/THREATENED EXPOSE US GOVT			
R	M	69A02	U	AGENCY	ZURI-1629		17 MAR 69
R	M	69A03	N	USA/NEW YORK?	NEW YORK	69	UNK
R	M	69A03	Q	PLACED NOTICE IN UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER AUG 69			
R	M	69A03	U	STATE	DST-18786		05 SEP 69

SECRET

SECRET
(When Filled In)

SPEED LETTER	REPLY REQUESTED	DATE 27 March 1969
	YES NO	LETTER NO.

TO: Mr. Paul Gaynor, C/OS/SRS
ATTN:

FROM: N. Scott Miler, CI/SIG

The attached telegram from American Embassy, Madrid, may not have come to your attention. It may be of some significance in connection with information about a Richard Case NAGELL with akas your office sent to the FBI 7 April 1964 (Solie originated) and Richard FECTEAU.

N. Scott Miler

SIGNATURE

REPLY | DATE

To Murphy
what went to FBI ?

See Buck-Slip

To Tighe [illegible] 4/1/69
Mrs Hall Info

Mr Tighe no further action by DC/SRS or FIOB on this. For your Info.

SIGNATURE

RETURN TO ORIGINATOR

FORM 1831

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18 January 1968

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case

ALLEGATION:

Richard Case NAGELL, "a highly decorated infantry Captain in the Korean War", alleges that he became a CIA agent. He said he fired the gun in the bank at El Paso, Texas because he wanted to be in custody when the assassination of President KENNEDY took place. NAGELL charged that "the FBI illegally seized from him evidence crucial to his defense, such as notebooks containing the names of certain CIA employees, photographs, two Mexican tourist cards (one in the name of Joseph KRAMER, the other in the name of Albert HIDEL) and receipts for registered mail, including the one for the letter sent HOOVER warning of the assassination. NAGELL claimed he was instructed to "arrow" the patsy, that is kill him (OSWALD) after the assassination. He contended he got cold feet and this was his reason for the attempted bank robbery, he would rather be arrested than commit murder and treason. The article alleges that while it was suggested in court that an airplane crash NAGELL survived mentally affected him, he was given intelligence training after the crash. Also, NAGELL complains he has been salted away because of what he knows.

CIA CONNECTION:

None; although, Subject was of interest to OS in 1964 and early 1965 because of information furnished to the Agency by the FBI that he had in his possession the names of six CIA employees at the time of his arrest for bank robbery at El Paso, Texas on 20 September 1963.

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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SOURCE:

1968 RAMPARTS
Article by William
W. TURNER

OS INDICES RESULTS:

Subject became of interest to the Office of Security in March 1964 when the FBI informed the Agency that Subject had in his possession at the time of his arest for bank robbery at El Paso, Texas on 20 September 1963 the name of Richard FECTEAU (an individual by this name was captured by the Chinese Communists and is now in prison in China) and of six Agency employees. Research failed to reveal any reason why NAGELL had these names in his possession. It was concluded that while NAGELL is unquestionably unbalanced, his story of being involved in espionage is not fully contradicted by evidence. He could have been contacted by a Soviet agent while in Washington, D. C. in December 1962 or while he was in Mexico City in September and October 1962. His file contains mostly FBI reports dated 1962 and 1964 and in these are documented his history of mental instability and physical complaints stemming from the plane crash. Attached is a chronology dated 3 March 1965 made from the information contained in the FBI reports. At the time this security research was conducted, it was recommended that NAGELL be personally interviewed by a representative of OS in the hope that NAGELL might reveal how he came into the possession of these names but no further action is indicated in his file and this interview was not undertaken.

DETAILS:

Subject's file reflects no Agency interest in him prior to March 1964 when the names of CIA employees were found in his possession when arrested for bank robbery.

The RAMPARTS claim that he received intelligence training after the plane crash is true. The crash occurred 28 November 1954 and he graduated from Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird, Maryland on 15 August 1955. He served in Korea and Japan as a member of the U. S. Army Counterintelligence Corps, terminating about 1958. A Lt. Col. Ned W. GLENN who served with NAGELL personally in Korea advised that NAGELL was not stable mentally and that this instability was probably due to brain damage suffered in the airplane crash.

The RAMPARTS article's claim that NAGELL said he fired the gun in the bank at El Paso, Texas because he wanted to be in custody when the assassination took place is not completely in conflict with a statement NAGELL made on 1 January 1964 which was, however, after the assassination. (see page 4 of chronology)

The RAMPARTS article's allegation that the FBI took from NAGELL a notebook containing the names of CIA employees is true.

NAGELL's complaint that he was "salted away" is open to speculation. A ten year prison sentence does appear harsh, considering the documented brain

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damage he suffered in the B-25 plane crash while he was in the U. S. Army.

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26417

Richard Case NAGELL

Chronological Record of Activities

5 Aug 1948: Entered Army (18 years old)
"Brilliant Korean War Record"
"Many Campaign Awards"

28 Nov 1954: Sole survivor of plane crash. Suffered facial disfigurement; given psychiatric exam.

15 Aug 1955: Graduated from Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird Maryland. Served as advisor to ROK Army in Korea. Concerned with intelligence activities; served as a member of U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps in Japan, Send and Tokyo, terminating about 1958.

A Lt. Col. Ned W. GLENN, Deputy G-2, U.S. Navy, Japan, advised on 24 March 1964 that he had served personally in Korea with NAGELL. GLENN advised that NAGELL was not stable mentally and that this instability was probably due to damage to brain tissues suffered in an airplane crash during the Korean War.

29 Oct 1959: Honorable Discharge - Captain, U.S. Army

14 Dec 1959: Employed by Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of State of California as a special investigator.

8 June 1962: Suspended by ABC, State of California

27 June 1962: Dismissed by ABC

16 July 1962: Shot in chest "while making a meet" between Malibu and Oxnard. Refused to identify assailants or furnish information to police, subsequently, filed Civil Rights complaint against police. Withdrew request for hearing so he could get money from state of California consisting of retirement contributions and accumulated leave.

17 Aug 1962: Issued tourist card at Los Angeles, California.

24 Aug 1962: Entered Mexico through Ciudad, Juarez.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

28 Sept 1962: Appeared voluntarily at American Embassy, Mexico City, tense, nervous, agitated and antagonistic. Inter alia-stated he had been approached in Mexico City for recruiting, refused to say by whom on behalf of what country. Stated that one job of this sont would be in New York. He volunteered that he fully realized that what he was saying could be used against him in any court or prosecution. He stated that he was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected". Stated he knew the full significance of the term disaffected. He stated that if he did go to some other country, it would cost the United States millions. He stated that he was "through being a good citizen" and thought that he had gotten a "dirty deal all around."

1 Oct 1962: Again appeared at American Embassy, Mexico City, wanting to know what had been done in regard to getting the state of California to pay him the money due him. Was sent to protection section. Asked what section of Embassy he should contact to renounce his United States citizenship. Was advised by collection section that they could not intercede for him in collecting money from state of California. Appeared in passport and citizenship section and asked what the penalty would be for going to an Iron Curtain country and what effect it would have on his citizenship. Was advised that such action would be violation of federal law.

28 Oct 1962: Left Mexico City, Mexico.

16 Nov 1962: Advised FBI in New York City he wanted to expose Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control in California.

15 Dec 1962: Advised FBI in Jacksonville, Florida, that he had been approached shortly before in Washington, D.C., by individual believed to be working for Soviets. NAGELL at this time was noted to be in an inebriated condition - vague in answering questions.

20 Dec 1962: 22 Jan 1963: NAGELL at Bay Pines, Florida VA Hospital. Condition diagnosed as "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive aggressive and paranoid features".

SECRET

24 Jan 1963: Asked FBI in Miami if his Cuban or Russian sources gave him a pistol with silencer and microfilm if he would be permitted to return same to his contact so he could be of further use to U.S. Government. He stated that in August or September 1962 he met a man from Maryland in Mexico City who introduced him to individuals whom he believed may have been Soviet Agent.

19 April 1963: Advised FBI in Los Angeles, California, that he had taken his former wife to court for failure to comply with court order giving NAGELL visitation rights with children.

4 June 1963: NAGELL appeared at the Out Patient Clinic and was referred to the Neurological Clinic for treatment. His condition was diagnosed as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid". Would only utter words "Got to see my kids".

20 Sept 1963: NAGELL arrested in El Paso, Texas, on charge of attempting to rob State National Bank. Slashed wrist night of 9/20/63. NAGELL consistently denied he had tried to rob the bank; stated that the fact that he fired two shots in the ceiling proved he had not been trying to hit anyone. He stated that he was certain that "all of my problems have been solved for a long time, and now I won't have to go to Cuba".
A notebook which the Subject had on his person when arrested made reference to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the names of purported CIA agents and other information. Cell mate in jail reported that NAGELL disclosed to him that NAGELL, during confused period after discharge, decided everything against him in Los Angeles and made arrangements with Communist Party in Los Angeles to pick up visa and passport from contact in El Paso and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. NAGELL reportedly attempted suicide three times enroute to El Passo but lost nerve.

(Noteworthy that State Department records reflect issuance of Passport to NAGELL on 7 August 1962 at Los Angeles, California, and that on 9 July 1963 NAGELL signed affidavit that his passport had been lost or stolen. He was issued a new passport on 6 August 1963.)

SECRET

4 Nov 1963:	El Paso Herald-Post article states that NAGELL told U.S. District Court that he did not attempt to hold up the bank. "I had a motive for doing what I did" NAGELL told Judge, "but my motive was not to hold up the bank. I do not intend to disclose my motive at this time."
19 Dec 1963:	Subsequent to President's assassination, Subject claimed acquaintance with OSWALD and wife. Marina OSWALD on 1/18/65 disclaimed any knowledge of NAGELL.
1 Jan 1964:	NAGELL furnished a signed statement: "... In September 1962, while I was in Mexico City, a representative of a foreign government preposed to me that I participate in an act; such act being a criminal offense and inimical to the best interest of the United States. At that time, I refused such proposal. In May 1963, another representative of the same foreign government made the same proposal to me. At that time, I agreed to such a proposal." "In September 1963, I was informed by an American, known to me as an Agent of the same foreign government, that arrangements for my participation in the aforementioned act were completed. At that time, I refused the aforesaid proposal. Approximately one week later, I was instructed by this same person to either participate as previously agreed or derrogatory information pertaining to me would be disclosed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thereupon, I agreed to follow the instructions of this person, although I did not intend to do so. This existing situation actuated my conduct of September 20, 1963, for which I was arrested and am presently charged. I did not actually attempt to rob any bank. I thought that my arrest would provide an immediate, though temporary, solution to the problem with which I was confronted. I am not guilty as charged."
24 Jan 1964:	NAGELL arraigned in connection with indictment for bank robbery and was committed for 30 days for the purpose of psychiatric examination.
9 June 1964:	Sentenced in U.S. District Court, El Paso, Texas to serve 10 years.
17 June 1964:	NAGELL swallowed several sleeping pills while lodged at the El Paso County Jail.

24 October 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard C.
AIN 0 264 170

On 23 October 1997, the undersigned met with Mr. Gary Brennanmen, Historical Review Group, Central Intelligence Agency and Ms. Kathleen M. Combs, Assassination Records Review Board.

Ms. Combs reviewed the Office of Personnel Security's security file of subject.

3

W. Curtis Chaloner
OPS/CD/IMB

1/mc

SECRET

FORM 681G

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NTL NO 6051   REQUESTOR HALL          OFFICE SRS                          15JAN1968
CNTL6051 NAGELL,RICHARD CASE
                                                                          DOB    P99

NAGELL,RICHARD CASE                                     OS   64  M264170
/A CRAMER,JOE
/A KRAMER,JOE
/A CRANE,JOE
/A NOLAN,ROBERT C   /B        CIR1930   /Y M
/Z 0933604

----------------------NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----------------------
NAGELL,RICHARD C                                        OR   64  R264170
/T  MRS
/A NAGELL,MITSUKO/MRS   /Y F   /D FBI 12JUN64 P1 NAGELL,RICHARD CASE EX-SPO
/Z 0933603

----------------------NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO-----------------------
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SECRET

13-00000

brought in a rifle to have a telescopic sight mounted; he produced a repair tag in that name as confirmation (Report, p. 315). Garland G. Slack and other target shooters patronizing the Sports Drome Rifle Range reported that a man resembling Oswald had practiced there as late as November; the man made himself obvious, at one time incurring Slack's displeasure by firing on his target (Report, pp. 318-319).

An incident at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury is highly revealing. Immediately after the assassination, salesman Albert Guy Bogard reported to the FBI that a man giving the name Lee Oswald, who closely resembled the accused assassin, came into the showroom on November 9. Remarking that in several weeks he would have the money to make the purchase, he test-drove an expensive model on the Stemmons Freeway at 60 to 70 miles an hour. Both Bogard and another salesman, Oren Brown, wrote down the name Oswald so that they would remember him if he called back. A third salesman, Eugene M. Wilson, recalled that when the man purporting to be Oswald was told he would need a credit rating, he snapped, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car" (Report, p. 320).

Given a lie detector test by the FBI, Bogard's responses were those "normally expected of a person telling the truth." Nevertheless, the Warren Commission dismissed the incident by noting that Oswald supposedly could not operate an automobile and that on November 9 he allegedly spent the day drafting a lengthy letter to the Soviet Embassy. It evidently never considered the possibility someone might be impersonating Oswald. But Bogard will never identify the impersonator. He stuck to his story in news interviews, and subsequently was beaten to within an inch of his life by an unknown assailant and arrested by the Dallas police on seemingly trumped-up bad check charges. He retreated to his native Louisiana, where on St. Valentine's Day 1966, he was found dead of exhaust fumes in his automobile.

The main ingredients of the patsy theory are wrapped up in a story that has gradually filtered out of Leavenworth Penitentiary. The story is that of inmate Richard Case Nagell, and paradoxically, the most cogent confirmation for it is the manner in which he wound up sentenced to ten years in federal custody.

Nagell was a highly decorated infantry captain in the Korean War who, he claims, subsequently became a CIA agent. It is a matter of record that in 1957 he was seriously injured in a plane crash in Cambodia, which tends to support his contention, since Cambodia was not exactly a tourist playground. On September 20, 1963, Nagell walked into a bank in El Paso, Texas, fired a gun into the ceiling, and then sat outside waiting to be arrested. He says he staged the affair because he wanted to be in custody as an alibi when the assassination took place. It was a desperate measure, he admits. But he had sent a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning him of the impending assassination, which he says was then scheduled for the latter part of September (probably the 26th in Washington, D.C.), and the letter had gone unanswered.

There is an incredibly brief FBI interview report stating, in part, that on December 19, 1963, Nagell advised, "For the record he would like to say that his association with OSWALD (meaning LEE HARVEY OSWALD) was purely social and that he had met him in Mexico City and in Texas" (CD 197). Another

13-00000

report states that when the prisoner was being led from court on January 24, 1964, he "made wild accusations to newspaper reporters, accusing the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy . . ." (CD 404).

That the charges may not be so wild is indicated by the fact that the government threw the book at Nagell, a first offender who says he expected to be charged only with discharging a firearm on government-protected property. Since his sentencing, he has been shuttled between Leavenworth and the federal medical center (a euphemism for mental institution) at Springfield, Missouri. While the government has suggested in court that his airplane crash mentally affected Nagell, the fact remains that he was given intelligence training *after* the crash. What Nagell alleges is damning not only to the FBI, but to the CIA. In brief, he says that the motive for the assassination was Kennedy's move in the direction of a rapprochement with Castro, which was a rank betrayal in the eyes of anti-Castro elements. As he puts it, an anti-Castro group in New Orleans and Mexico City, code name Bravo Club, decided to give Kennedy a "Christmas present" to be delivered September 26, a date that was postponed. A party was required. Two members of Bravo Club approached Oswald while he was working at the Reily coffee firm in New Orleans in the summer of 1963, and appealed to his ego in setting him up as the patsy. When the "delivery" site was shifted to Dallas, Bravo Club enlisted the aid of a Dallas "subsidiary," Delta Club.

Meanwhile the CIA got wind of the plans and sent several agents into the field to ascertain whether they were "for real." Nagell says he was one of the agents dispatched. Within a short time, he claims, he was pulled in. It had been verified that the plans were authentic, that "*gusanos* [anti-Castroites] were making the watch tick," and that the sum of the plot was right-wing in nature. Nagell says that he was instructed to "arrow" the patsy, that is kill him, *after* the assassination. At this point, he contends, he got cold feet and bailed out. "I would rather be arrested than commit murder and treason," he declared in a self-prepared petition for *habeas corpus*.

In the petition, Nagell asserts that he used the pseudonyms Robert Nolan and Joseph Kramer in the U.S. and three foreign countries under the authorization of the Defense Intelligence Agency. He states that the files of the FBI and the CIA contain information that Oswald was using the aliases Albert Hidel and Aleksei Hidel. He charges that the FBI illegally seized from him evidence crucial to his defense, such as notebooks containing the names of certain CIA employees, photographs, two Mexican tourist cards (one in the name Joseph Kramer, the other in the name Albert Hidel), and receipts for registered mail, including the one for the letter sent Hoover warning of the assassination.

When Nagell complains he has been "salted away" because of what he knows, he just might be making the understatement of the year.

[THE ELIMINATION OF A PATSY]

"I DIDN'T KILL ANYBODY . . . I'm just a patsy," Oswald shouted to newsmen while in police custody. A marked patsy, contends Garrison—one who was not supposed to have lived long enough to utter his cry of innocence. But something had misfired, and Oswald fell not into the hands of his would-be executioners, but into the comparative safety of the Dallas jail. The denouement presented a crisis that the conspirators could solve only by pressing police buff Jack Ruby into service.

Although the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald ducked into his Oak Cliff rooming house to pick up the .38 revolver, later confiscated from him in the Texas Theater, it did not explain why, if he had gone to work at the School Book Depository that morning intending to kill the President and escape, he did not take the revolver with him. That he made a beeline to his rooming house for the sole purpose of getting the revolver speaks of a man who desperately wanted to protect himself from treacherous comrades rather than from the police. Notwithstanding the mild resistance he put up in his refuge in the Texas Theater, Oswald's demeanor in custody gave every indication that he would resolve the great riddle—given the time.

Oswald does not appear to be the only double-cross victim of that bloody afternoon: the evidence is persuasive that someone other than the accused assassin killed Officer J. D. Tippit, a friend of Jack Ruby, whose patrol area included the Harlandale Street section headquar-

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Research Section/CB/PSD

DATE: 18 April 1958

FROM : L. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: DUGAN, Emmet E. - GF-6-371, page 22

As matter of information you may be interested in knowing that the DDP initiated a request through the CIA Library to obtain all newspaper clippings which pertain to the death of Subject. Miss Barbara Wade (X 2457) advised on 18 April 1958 that the Library has articles from the Washington Post on March 14 & 16; New York Times on March 16; New York Mirror on March 17; and Christian Science Monitor on March 15.

L. J. Dunn

L. J. Dunn

22

CONFIDENTIAL

GI Death Probe Turns to Poison

TOKYO, March 15 (AP)—The United States Army said today one of its intelligence agents, whose body was found floating in Tokyo Bay, may have been poisoned after handing his insurance policy to his wife and disappearing.



Dugan

M/Sgt. Emmet E. Dugan, 39, of Crafton, Pa., left his wife Feb. 4 in a Tokyo hotel with the policy and personal papers, saying:

"If I don't return, you'll need these."

His body was found last Wednesday. The Army said there were indications he was dead before hitting the water more than two weeks ago.

["The possibility of poison is not being overlooked," the Army said, the United Press reported. "Extensive pathological tests will be conducted on body samples."]

Japanese newspaper speculation ranged from the possibility that Dugan was murdered while investigating Chinese Communists in Japan, to a Japanese police report that he had been undergoing psychiatric treatment.

As usual, the Army maintained silence on Dugan's work as an intelligance agent. But a spokesman termed Dugan "a fine soldier" and denied he had any psycopathic troubles. The infantry veteran had finished Chinese language training last year and was assigned to an intelligence unit for the first time.

The Army said Dugan and his wife, Maud, came to Tokyo Feb. 4 by train from Camp Zama near Yokohama. The sergeant had a pass to visit the capital. That night he left his wife. She said they planned to borrow money on the policy.

Then, the Army said, Dugan went to an Army camp north of Tokyo, drew $40 in advance pay and sold his typewriter to a Japanese dealer for $22. He stopped at the camp's noncommissioned officers' club, lost $39 playing slot machines and vanished. There was no wallet on the body when it was found.

Dugan was first listed as absent without leave but on March 1 this was changed to missing because the Army was convinced he was absent through no fault of his own.

Mrs. Dugan, a former Red Cross worker he met in Korea, has returned to Crafton.

Washington Post 3/16/58

13-00000

to me

N. Y. Times
MAR 15 1958

2 HUNTED IN TOKYO IN DEATH OF A G. I.

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, March 14—The Tokyo police are reported to be searching for an unidentified Chinese and a Caucasian foreigner in connection with the suspected murder of a United States Army sergeant assigned to intelligence work.

A body in civilian clothes found floating in Tokyo Bay Wednesday was identified this morning as that of M/Sgt. Emmet E. Dugan, 39 years old. He had been missing from his intelligence unit in Yokohama, twenty-five miles south of Tokyo, since Feb. 4.

An examination indicated the man had been dead two weeks. An autopsy conducted by United States Army surgeons yesterday sugested he had died before he was thrown into the water. Except for a bruise on the forehead, his body bore no marks of external injury, but there was no sea water in his lungs, as there would have been had he died of drowning.

Sergeant Dugan's wife returned to the United States last Monday by military aircraft. An Army spokesman said he had no "definite" knowledge that the sergeant was engaged in "investigative activity" at time of his death. He could have been a victim of robbery, he added.

13-00000

Tokyo Bay Yields Body Of GI Intelligence Aide

TOKYO, March 14 (Friday) (UP)—The body of a 39-year-old United States Army intelligence agent, missing since Feb. 4, has been found floating in Tokyo Bay, the Army said today. The Army added it was possible that the agent had been murdered.

The body, fished out of the Bay by a Japanese policeman on Wednesday, had been tentatively identified as that of a master sergeant attached to the Intelligence Support Center at Camp Zama, near Tokyo. The Center coordinates all United States Army intelligence work in Japan.

The name of the victim was not immediately released.

Japanese newspapers quoted police as saying the sergeant was investigating Communist activities in Japan at the time of his disappearance, but the Army declined to confirm this.

The Army spokesman said a preliminary autopsy indicated the man was dead before he entered the water.

Washington 3/14/58

13-00000

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:		EXTENSION	NO.
CI/R&A/Hartman	2C-29	6748	DATE 17 April 1970

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Chief, SRS Office of Security	4-20-70		[signature]	Paul,
2. Mr. Paul Gaynor				This material arrived attached to a dispatch from [Berlin.] I thought you might want to index Richard Case NAGELL as a crank because he is mentally deranged. He was the sole survivor of an air crash of a military craft in ca. 1956 and suffered brain damage. He has claimed CIA employment but was never connected with the Agency.
3. [Milligan]	4/20/70		[initials]	
4. Mrs Hall	4/20/70		[initials]	
5. ~~SR/CI~~				
6. Hall				after review or action
7.				3 - 4 - please return
8.				[illegible handwriting, struck through]
9.				5 - [illegible]
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

2/mc

13-00000

altered that he announced himself in b... court to be a Communist. He had made one serio...

WILLIAM R. MARTIN
COUNSELOR AT LAW
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

...ed States ...
FOR THE FIFTH CIRC...
No. 21620
RICHARD CASE NAGE...
versus
...ITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee.

...again, the exact date ... because th... Special Agent of the F... gation into the assassin... himself as a member of t... answer any questions, at... Mr. White. And I made it... Secret Service in the prese... I think this can be checked... Secret Service - because that... Service Division, U.S. ... was known as ...

23 November

...ichard C. Nagell
...75 Grand Avenue
...urst, Long Island
... York

...: Mr. Nagell:

...gistered lette... ...ho have bee... ...n my f... ...tod...

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

The inside story

(WHAT THE CONTROLLED PRESS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS FORGOT TO MENTION)

...tates Court of Appea...
...R THE FIFTH CIRCUIT
No. 24152
...ICHARD CASE NAGELL, Ap...
versus

Nagell also refused t... ...ectives yesterday afte... refused to sign a stat... plainclothesman put i... us the time of day."

Sincerely yours,

Ricey ...

...communist ... the bank ... ...ested ...

... 25, 1964
THE WASHINGTON POST

E. Germany Frees U.S. Ex-Officer

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—East Germany has released a former U.S. Army captain it held for four months.

Informed sources said Richard Case Nagell, 38, was delivered at a border-crossing point between East and West Berlin yesterday in the presence of East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel; attorney Ricey S. New of Washington and an official from the U.S. Mission in West Berlin.

A U.S. spokesman said Nagell left by plane today for the United States. Nagell was described as a Californian and a former U.S. Army captain who left the service in 1959. In 1954, he was the sole survivor of an airplane crash near ...lendship Airport that killed ... servicemen.

Informed sources said Nagell was taken off a train by the East Germans four months ago while he was on his way from West Germany to West Berlin through East Germany. Apparently he made some remarks which the East Germans considered derogatory, the sources said.

Arrangements for Nagell's release were handled by Vogel, New, West Berlin attorney Juergen Stange and various government officials, the sources reported.

The U.S. Mission had not disclosed that Nagell was being held. He was not brought to trial and apparently no specific charges were brought against him, the sources added.

He was reported in generally good condition on his release.

... Commission
... Assassination of ... Kennedy

...and activities ... of the United States, ...ns by the Secret Service regarding...

... FBI inter... ...stating, in part, that on December 19, 1963, Nagell advised, "For the record he would like to say that his association with OSWALD (meaning LEE HARVEY OSWALD) was purely social and that he had met him in Mexico City and in Texas" (CD 197). Another report states that when the prisoner was being led from court on January 24, 1964, he "made wild accusations to newspaper reporters, accusing the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy . . ." (CD 404).

refused to ... other than to say ... ...ion, however tempora... ...considered at the ...

...es of your ... to read ... ...he three ... ...ere given ... Garrison. It was ... able to separate ... flooding the off... ...hose days. I was ... of our meeting...

..., the three ... ...ight have ... to visiting ... staff and aske... of my opinions.

I have today spoke... Mr. Garrison, and ... be away for a week o... three volumes in the ...

I do not take the New Yo... theartiole to which you re...

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY HOSPITAL, BERLIN
APO 09742

AEUHM-BLN
LO 4-68

SUBJECT: Travel Authorization

Mr. Richard C. Nagell, ID ...

1. Under the provisions of USAR... ...ent AFSTPEBL, dtd 16 Feb 65, ...

"Your Life Will Be in Danger," Chinese Trader Warned D...

...ou've ...terested ... The time ...

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SAOMR

Committed Name NAGELL, Richard Case
CLASSIFICATION STUDY (Continued)
Register Number 0-1029...
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
Classification Form ... Rev. January 1958

The record also alleges that he worked for approximately one ye... for an unpopular political party. The unpopular political party being implied as the Communist Party. Nagell, in the course of his interview, ...

...was first tried in 1964. The charge was then, ... now, entering a federally insured bank with intent to rob in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a). He was convicted as charged. Later, the court held a full ...

... Richa... ... Grand ...

1. The old ... passed out "F... stamped with th...
2. The building ... anti-Castro group ... was used by the ... linked Oswald ... old U.S. Cou... house.
3. ... B. Rel... ...e sum... ...w Ge...

UNITED STA...
FEDERAL ...
201 E...
New York
Decem...

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
...ANT GEN...

...my Denies CIA Link
EL PASO HERALD POST, September 21, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520
... C. Nagell
...enue
New ...

/car

CS COPY

NW 0# 140 EGBA-89473

200-120-102

13-00000

28 January 1970
Washington, D.C.

An editor of a trade journal, whom I first met while on an intelligence assignment in Latin America, has urged me for some time to make public the facts dealing with my involvement in a conspiracy to murder the late Chief Executive, John F. Kennedy, in 1963 and the circumstances surrounding my arrest and imprisonment in the United States and East Germany. For reasons that are more personal than advisable I can think of little else that I would like to do better. But with the copious amount of documentation and background material on hand, that I feel should be adduced to in any valid treatise of the subject, it would require writing no less than a tome, an undertaking for which I am hardly qualified. Then, too, there is a growing skepticism on my part concerning the kind of reception that a topic of this sort would elicit from a society long since inured to violence, corruption and injustice. Still, after over six years of relative silence, I've decided that I must say something about all this, if only to answer the lies and distortions concocted about me in the press. Thus, I have compiled this small booklet, a throwaway, which may be easily discarded at the whim of the reader. In it I've taken the liberty to set forth a reproduction of one of the least sanitized references to my case that has appeared in the news media, an article printed last summer in the OVERSEAS FAMILY, a weekly tabloid catering to U.S. servicemen in Europe. I have utilized this particular article as a vehicle to tell a bit of my side of the story by writing an addendum to it.

R. C. Nagell

'I want to find my children'

Ex-Army spook who fingered Oswald claims Uncle Sam hides his family / by Thomas C. Lucey

UNCLE SAM has given Richard Case Nagell three Purple Hearts — one earned on Christmas Day — and a medal for heroism in combat.

But what this ex-Army counterspy and alleged CIA undercoverman wants is that Uncle keep a promise to locate his wife and two small children.

The 38-year-old former officer hasn't seen them since 1963.

Officials inside the Federal Government — most likely FBI and CIA agents — know where they are and deliberately isolated him from his family, the tall, lean chain-smoker claims.

Nagell became separated from his Japanese-born wife Mitsuko Takahashi and their children, Teresa, now 9, and Robert, now 8, when he was arrested for robbing an El Paso, Tex., bank in September 1963.

He staged the robbery and immediately surrendered to the police, Nagell claims, because he had refused to kill Kennedy-assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and was afraid he would be killed himself.

The ex-Army captain was convicted of the crime and sent to Leavenworth, but Mrs. Nagell was never told where he was.

Since then Nagell has been written about in national American magazines and has worked his way inside a political prison in Communist East Germany for the CIA.

Two major magazines intimated that Nagell had been insane.

New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison allegedly interviewed Nagell three times in his controversial probe of what he called the plot to kill Kennedy.

However, despite all the publicity about Nagell, no public mention has been made of his charges that:

- ► FBI special agents who questioned Mrs. Nagell about her husband while he was in prison said they didn't know where he was;
- ► The CIA used the promise of reuniting Nagell with his family as part of the incentive for him to undertake a one-man CIA assignment inside East Germany.

Nagell came to Europe in February 1969 on a hunch that the path to his family started in West Berlin. In Zurich he was almost killed, he says. In Barcelona, he was watched. And in West Berlin he was attacked in a side-street bar by two strangers — one of whom had been following him for two days — and hit on the top of his head so hard a molar cracked in half.

Fearing that the next attacker might murder him and reassured that the Government would finally keep its promise this time, Nagell flew home to the United States.

Now he's back where he started in 1963 — when he tipped off the FBI that Oswald was planning to assassinate President Kennedy.

Working through a source with access to documents on the Nagell case, The FAMILY has been able to reconstruct this incredible story of the spy who couldn't come in from the cold.

RICHARD CASE Nagell first went to work for the CIA as an informant in August 1962.

"Some publications have identified him as a CIA agent," the FAMILY source said. "But Nagell never claimed to be a CIA agent. For the year that he worked off and on for the CIA the first time, he was never told what he was. But it was in the capacity of an investigator or informant."

Nagell had a good background for investigative and undercover assignments.

In the Army, he was a CIC captain who worked in field offices in the United States and with the then super hush-hush Field Operations Intelligence in Japan and Korea.

He had made captain with a battlefield commission during the Korean War at the age of 22 — possibly the youngest man to earn that distinction. Nagell served two volunteer combat tours as an infantryman in Korea, signing up for the second as soon as he returned to the States from the first. It was in Korea that he won the Bronze Star and three Purple Hearts.

During a subsequent tour in the Far East with the CIC and FOI, Nagell met and married his Japanese wife in the spring of 1959. Being married to a foreign national meant an automatic removal from intelligence work so Nagell decided to leave the Army.

For two years he was a California state special investigator, working on fraud cases and liquor violations.

In the summer of 1962 he left that job to work for the CIA.

His last assignment was to penetrate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where he met Oswald. Nagell also briefly investigated Oswald's Russian-born wife Marisa.

Nagell considered Oswald intelligent, "but some right-wingers were using him by feeding his ego. They made him think he was a big man, important. Oswald himself was definitely a left-winger, leaning toward Mao or maybe even Castro. He wasn't pro-Moscow. He hated the Russians.

"And when Oswald said he was going to do something, you knew he meant it."

In September Oswald told Nagell, "We will kill him before the month is out."

The "we," according to Nagell, were Oswald and two Latins — possibly Cubans — who belonged to anti-Castro organizations in the United States. "Him" was President Kennedy.

Nagell reported the threat to a man known only as Bob, his CIA contact. According to The FAMILY's source, "Nagell's instructions were to take care of Oswald. He told him he was an intelligence man, not a killer, and he couldn't kill Oswald.

"Threats were made to Nagell which indicated to him that he had better do what he had been instructed to do.

"Instead, he wrote about Oswald's assassination plans to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in Washington. Hoover didn't reply, but Nagell didn't expect him to. He wanted that letter as a matter of record.

"After Nagell's tip, the FBI questioned Oswald and released him as not being a danger or a threat."

Two months later Nagell heard the assassination news bulletin on the radio. "The FBI screwed up!" he explained. "That was Oswald!" This was before there was any public mention of Oswald.

"After the assassination the FBI tried to clean their skirts," The FAMILY was told. "FBI agents insisted to Nagell that he hadn't told them this about Oswald or that about Oswald. But he had."

By this time Nagell was in Leavenworth penitentiary.

On Sept. 20, 1963, six days before what Nagell thought was to be the assassination date, he went into an El Paso bank, shot one bullet into the ceiling and waited outside to be arrested. He expected to be held briefly for discharging a firearm on Federally insured property. By that time the assassination would be over and he'd be safe.

Apparently Nagell felt police custody would keep him safe from the CIA and from the assassins. He feared the CIA because he didn't "take care of" Oswald. He feared the assassins because he might be considered one of them.

But the police held Nagell longer than six days.

He was tried twice, in May 1964 and September 1966, for attempted robbery with force and violence and sentenced to the maximum of 10 years.

"I was bum-rapped," Nagell complained.

"The court instructed that any attorneys retained by his relatives would have to come under the supervision and control of court-appointed attorneys," The FAMILY's source said. "In effect, this denied him counsel of his choice all during prison."

As prisoner A-83286-L, Nagell was allowed to write to only his sister and a friend. He couldn't get an explanation why he wasn't allowed mail from or to his wife and children. "They don't explain to you in Leavenworth penitentiary," the source smiled. "All you have to do is be there."

The source continued:

"In 1966 Nagell's sister wrote that she had had a letter from his wife. She wanted to know where her husband was and why hadn't she heard from him.

"Here is the sticky part. In Mrs. Nagell's letter she said the FBI had questioned her a few days before about her husband's activities in the Army. The FBI knew where Nagell was but didn't tell his wife."

The letter had been sent from a Hollywood post office box and Nagell tried unsuccessfully to trace it after he got out of Leavenworth.

On April 29, 1968, after 4½ years in prison, Nagell was released after he had won an acquittal on appeal and flew to New York.

"We pulled a lot of strings to get your freedom," said a man who met Nagell when he landed at Kennedy Airport. The man and his nontalking partner gave Nagell $500 in $20 bills. "More will come where this comes from," the unidentified man promised. "We appreciate your cooperation in prison."

"To this day," the source told The FAMILY, "Nagell

Richard Nagell: a self-deluded crank or

13-00000



Richard Nagell

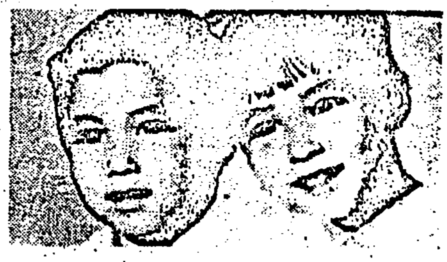


Jim Garrison



Oswald and guards

CAST OF CHARACTERS: Richard Nagell was questioned by New Orleans D.A. Jim Garrison because Nagell claims he fingered Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald while working for the CIA. Nagell also says U.S. Government officials isolated him from his two children after the assassination.



Nagell's children

the victim of dagger-in-the-back CIA tactics?

still has not got the money promised him for his imprisonment in the United States."

In New York Nagell kept an appointment with a CIA official he knew only as Buchel. The CIA official told Nagell he had heard that his wife had divorced him while he was in Leavenworth.

"It might be true," the source noted, "but wouldn't it be nice for Nagell to know for sure. He assumes his children are still with his wife."

Nagell met Buehel to be briefed for another CIA assignment.

Why did he go back to the CIA?

"It was the only practical thing for him to do," the source said, "because of his financial situation."

Almost a month to the day after he arrived in New York Nagell jetted to Zurich.

"During his last week of discussions with Buehel and another man in New York," The FAMILY's source said, "it was Nagell's understanding that he was to have himself arrested by East German authorities. All he had to do was buy a train ticket from Zurich, Switzerland, to East Berlin. The train would go through East Germany and he would be arrested.

"The main objective of his imprisonment was twofold; One concerned a U.S. naval officer who had allegedly defected and Nagell had to find out if he was there. But his main purpose was to get as much information as possible on techniques of interrogation and methods of treatment of the MfS (East German Ministry for State Security)."

Everything went according to the CIA's plan — up to a point.

In Zurich, Nagell reported to his CIA contact in the American Consulate General. About the only thing the CIA agent seems to have said to Nagell was to ask him the train compartment number on his reservation. Nagell told him, No. 46.

Early in the morning of June 10, 1968, around 12:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m., Nagell's train stopped after crossing the East German border.

"He could hear people get on the train and clomp down the aisle, directly to his compartment," the source said.

"There were two men in uniform and two men in civilian clothes. They asked Nagell for his passport—by name. Then they asked for his transit visa. He didn't know what they were talking about. So they took him off the train because he didn't have a valid transit visa.

"They drove to Erfurt (an East German city), where Nagell was held for three days in a safe house (a private home used as a cover for intelligence purposes). There some men in civilian clothes questioned Nagell.

"Next he was driven to an East Berlin political prison for extensive interrogation. They accused him of espionage and said they were going to try him.

"Nagell had been told that if he was in East Germany for over three months, his release would be effected by the agency (CIA), but he was not told how. On his own he started to play crazy because he was there over four and a half months and he began to think there was another reason for his being there. He felt the CIA had deserted him and that, quite frankly, he had been sent to Germany to get him out of sight or to get rid of him.

"He was released on October 23. He didn't know he was going to be released until he was taken out of prison and driven to a Berlin checkpoint identified to him as Sandkrugbruecke."

Waiting to meet Nagell were, according to the source:

- Andor Klay, head of the Eastern Affairs Section of the U.S. Mission in Berlin;
- Wolfgang Vogel, a well-known East Berlin lawyer who participated on the Feb. 10, 1962, exchange of Soviet master spy Col Rudolf Abel and American U2 pilot Francis Gary Powers and other spies and accused spies:
- Ricey S. New, a wealthy Washington lawyer, supposedly "a representative — not a member—of the CIA";
- Bruce A. Flatin, head of the U.S. Berlin Mission's public safety section, allegedly "a longtime CIA member—and Flatin is not his real name";
- Dr. (Capt — now Maj) George Raymond Babineau, a psychiatrist at the U.S. Army hospital in Berlin, who appeared in civilian clothes, and
- An unidentified man.

Nagell was driven to the U.S. Mission at 170 Clay Allee and interviewed by Babineau. "That was probably because Nagell had played crazy with the East Germans," the source said.

Washington lawyer New was also present.

"Somebody brought Nagell a cup of coffee," the source continued. "Nobody else had coffee. Nagell drank a small portion of his coffee. It was black but it tasted more bitter than ordinary coffee. Approximately five minutes later he began feeling sleepy and thought he was under the influence of a drug. He went to the bathroom and looked at his eyes in a mirror. They were almost pinpoints and he was feeling exceedingly sleepy.

"Back in the room he asked, 'Did anybody put something in my coffee?'

"Dr. Babineau said no; New said nothing. Nagell began to feel so sleepy he had to occasionally stand up to stay awake. Finally, he asked to be examined by a civilian psychiatrist if there was any question of his sanity.

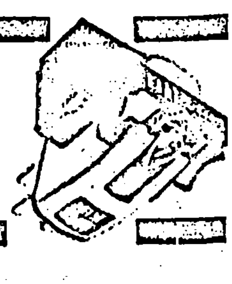
"'No,' the doctor said, 'as far as I'm concerned you're free to go.'

"New spoke to the doctor in a corner — the doctor kept shaking his head no — and then New told Nagell, 'I think you ought to leave for the United States. The German newspapers are going to pick this thing up any moment and might want to talk to you. I don't think you should talk to them.'

"Nagell said he wanted to go back to Zurich first to pick up his belongings — to be exact, certain documents in a safe deposit box. Nagell keeps records, plenty of them."

When Nagell was driven to Tempelhof Airport, New accompanied him and waited until he boarded the plane. Some time during their talk New asked Nagell about his disability—Nagell was getting a 60 percent disability for service-

(Continued on Next Page)



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The Nagell Affair . . .

'You must get out of Berlin!'

(Continued From Page 13)

connected injuries — and New promised him help in getting a disability retirement.

"But," the source added, New also told Nagell: "Of course, this (offer of help in getting a disability retirement) is predicated on your staying away from the news media."

On the afternoon flight to Stuttgart Nagell fell asleep, convincing him that he had been given a drug or a barbiturate.

Because of fog he didn't get to Zurich until 4 a.m. and "he was feeling extremely sick," the source said. "He rested for a few hours and went to the U.S. Consulate General. New had told him to stay away from the consulate in Zurich because 'they will question you and send it to Washington.' Nagell couldn't understand New's reasoning, but he went to the consulate to get a doctor, not to tell them about Berlin. He was drastically sick and wanted a doctor. He thought he was dying."

Referred to a civilian doctor, Nagell was told "he had been given an overdose of Seconal, a most potent sleeping drug."

Nagell was sick for about six days.

Meanwhile, he was also waiting to hear from New, who had promised to phone him in two or three days. Nagell had told him he wanted the search for his family to be agreed upon before he returned to the States.

Twice Nagell called New's room at the Berlin Hilton. First New was "unavailable," then he had checked out for the U.S. (Later, back in Washington, New allegedly explained it had been "unadvisable" to go to Zurich because the East Germans might have tapped his phone and he didn't want them to know Nagell was there. Nagell didn't buy that.)

With New not showing up to discuss the search for his family, Nagell violated his instructions and went to the consulate for help.

On his first visit Nagell found "they had a classified file on him and knew he had been in East Berlin," the source continued. "But he refused to answer questions about his imprisonment and told them about New's promise.

"The next time, he told the consulate he was angry that he had not heard from New and that if he didn't get help he was going to the news media. This is when he was offered State Department help in locating his family — predicated on his early return to the United States. Nagell agreed and flew back to New York."

In New York, Nagell waited about two or three weeks to hear from the State Dept. When he didn't he contacted a State Dept. agency in New York and was allegedly told that a letter would be sent to Washington.

"That was the last time Nagell heard from them," the source said. "He never received a copy of the letter to Washington, as promised, and they were always unavailable when he called."

Meanwhile, Nagell was seeing New in Washington and called in person at the State Dept.

"They told him that the State Department didn't have the facilities to search for the children," the source said, "but on account of the circumstances surrounding the case and 'because one of our employes apparently made a promise in Zurich,' they would conduct a search for his children and determine whether he was married or divorced.

"He never heard from them again. When he called they were quote unavailable unquote."

Through a lawyer in New's office, described as a luxurious suite visited by Pentagon officers in civilian clothes, Nagell got an appointment at the VA for "a-two-and-a-half-minute physical with his clothes on," according to the source. "Two hours later he was awarded a 100 percent disability allowance for a nervous condition.

"Nagell went back to New and told him they wanted to tag him (Nagell) with a nervous condition to destroy his credibility."

For good reason, Nagell worried that a nervous condition might be used to tag him as a nut who didn't know what he was talking about.

In July 1968, while Nagell was in the Communist prison, Edward Jay Epstein, author of a book on the Warren Commission, wrote an article in the New Yorker magazine attacking New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Epstein described Nagell as "another witness found in the mail (of crank letters, publicity seekers and bogus tips) . . . an inmate of a Federal institution for the criminally insane in Springfield, Miss. . . . court records indicated that Nagell had suffered brain damage in an airplane crash in 1957."

Nagell's rebuttal:

- He was sent to the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield to determine whether he could stand trial and when he was up for parole;
- On each occasion he was found mentally competent;
- In 1954 (not in 1957) he was the only survivor of a B52 crash at Baltimore's Friendship Airport (not in Cambodia, as reported in Ramparts magazine by former FBI agent William W. Turner);
- After hospitalization he returned to Army Intelligence School, received a top secret clearance and was assigned to the CIC;
- A June 17, 1966, psychiatric report from the Springfield Medical Center stated there was no "evidence or finding suggestible of brain damage."

All this runaround in Washington convinced Nagell that no one in the States was going to help him find his family. He decided to return to Europe.

In Zurich someone tried to kill him

On Feb. 21 of this year he flew from Mexico City to Zurich. But the vice-consul who had promised State Dept. help last fall was no longer there. Nagell asked for the man he claimed to be the CIA station chief. He, too, was gone.

Sent to the consulate's political section, Nagell told them of the promises he'd been given and threatened to go to Swiss newspapers about a CIA agent in Bern, the Swiss capital.

"A member of the consulate asked Nagell to give them two weeks and telexed Washington," the source said. "But then one night there was an attempt on Nagell's life and he left for Barcelona the next day.

"There he contacted the U.S. Consulate General and told them why he had left Zurich and asked that Zurich's reply from Washington be sent to Barcelona.

"Nagell was in Barcelona for two weeks. But then he realized he was being watched and left to see an ex-Army intelligence officer at the American Embassy in Madrid.

"Again he stayed for two weeks. The embassy gave him no satisfaction, not even telling him what Washington had said. So he decided to go back to Berlin where this thing started and made some promises to himself — one of them being that if he didn't find his children he would go to the news media."

He was referred to Andor Klay and Bruce Flatin, two of the men who had met Nagell when he came from East Berlin, and eventually to a Kenneth Hill in the passport section.

"A week or two later," the source continued, "they finally got confirmation from Washington that they had been unable to locate Nagell's children so far but were continuing their efforts.

"So he finally agreed to go back to the States as long as the State Department was continuing their efforts."

Pointing out that he had spent a great deal of his money "running around," Nagell asked for Government transportation home and was refused.

On April 19 or 20 Nagell realized he was under surveillance.

"Around 10:30 on the night of April 22, Nagell was walking down Kurfuerstendamm when he lost his tail," the source continued. "They just disappeared. He didn't try to lose them.

"Nagell then went down a side street and into a small restaurant with a bar.

"He ordered a beer and was standing at the bar, talking to a guy on his right, when he saw the door open and two men came directly toward him.

"Nagell was getting ready to tell the men he didn't speak German when he saw one pick something out of his pocket and swing at him. Nagell turned and was hit on the back of the head."

Police took Nagell to the Albrecht Achilles Hospital. When he told the Germans he thought he had been hit by the CIA, "they called an American from the CID, a British representative (apparently the side street was in the British Sector) and a member of the Berlin political police."

Around midnight Nagell went to the U.S. Mission and asked for Hill in the passport section. Instead, he got the Army staff duty officer and a CIC agent.

"He gave his bloody shirt and T-shirt in a bag to the CIC agent," the source said, "and told him to give it to Hill.

"'If something happens to me,' he told the agent, 'the responsibility is going to be pinned because I'm going to the papers.'

"Back in his hotel, Nagell was worried that he was going to be killed."

In the morning he went to the Army hospital and then to Hill in the consulate.

"Hill had the bloody clothing. 'You must get out of Berlin,' he told Nagell. 'We cannot give you protection here. The German police think it's either mistaken identity or the MfS.'

"'Last night I thought somebody wanted to kill me,' Nagell replied. 'Now I take it as (only) a warning.'"

(Later, Hill told The FAMILY he considered Nagell merely "a private American citizen traveling abroad." He added: "Ninety-nine and a half percent of his story is fantasy." Hill confirmed that he had received Nagell's bloody clothing and that Nagell had come to him with a stitched-up head wound. But he would only say that the attack "is his story, not that I have any other story about it.")

But shortly after that Nagell was placed on orders as an ambulatory patient and sent on the Berlin duty train to Frankfurt. His orders also put him on a military flight back to the States.

That's where he apparently is now.

But he still doesn't know if he's married or divorced and the whereabouts of his children.

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... [illegible] the OVERSEAS FAMILY article. I have not sought to refute or confirm each and every assertion made by its author, Thomas C. Lucey. Mr. Lucey, despite his citing a substantial number of inaccuracies, has nonetheless depicted a vast area of what may be termed the fundamental truth. With this in mind, I have tried to set the record straight only insofar as it pertains to those inaccuracies - and omissions - which in my opinion reflect adversely on the whole.

In order to view Mr. Lucey's account in a somewhat different perspective, I shall begin by advising that I first went to work for the Central Intelligence Agency much earlier than August 1962. It was during the winter of 1955-56, while assigned as a Case Review Officer with the Counter Intelligence Corps at Los Angeles, that I was initially recruited into the CIA's farflung network of informants and agents, one of a number, I suppose, within the Defense Department's intelligence community who helped the Agency keep an eye on its not always tame competitor. My recruitment was handled by a Herbert Leibacher, an agent of the CIA's Los Angeles office, and a Joe DaVanon, later identified to me through photographs as an official from CIA headquarters, then located on "E" street in Washington, D.C. Motivated by a degree of naivete and the Agency's subtle reminders that I owed a greater duty to my country than to the military establishment, I served as a non-paid, confidential informant off and on until my resignation from the Army in October 1959. A complete description of the information I supplied to the Agency during my military career would only add to what must perforce become a lengthy addendum; may it suffice to say that it did not always seem germane to intelligence affairs, but when it did it consisted mainly of an assortment of data that for so-called discretionary reasons was seldom passed on to the Agency (or for that matter, to our own higher echelons) through regular channels.

Mr. Lucey's statement, "Being married to a foreign national meant an automatic removal from intelligence work so Nagell decided to leave the Army," is misleading and incorrect in its entirety. The only military intelligence organization from which an individual is normally removed subsequent to marrying a foreign national is the CIC - primarily a security type organ - and this rule does not necessarily apply when the agent is an enlisted man or warrant officer. As a commissioned officer, I was declared ineligible for further duty with the CIC effective 14 April 1959, a full year after my marriage to a foreign national. I was not barred from assignment to other, even more sensitive, MI organizations such as Field Operations Intelligence, then the clandestine espionage department of military intelligence. As for the reasons I left the Army, they were clearly if euphemistically explained in my second letter of resignation, dated 31 August 1959, namely: "I desire to tender my resignation because I wish to further my civilian education. It is not possible for me to pursue the curriculum of which I am desirous while on active duty. Also, compassionate reasons of a personal nature exist for desiring to tender my resignation at this time."

My patronage under the CIA did not end with my discharge from the Army and ensuing employment in December 1959 as an investigator for the State of California; in fact, henceforth I was offered remuneration for my services, however nominal it sometimes was. What my new tasks comprised is of no real pertinence to this addendum or to later developments, except perhaps to mention that one of my contacts said he worked out of "Domestic Intelligence," possibly the forerunner of the present-day Domestic Operations Division, which illegally keeps tabs on a wide range of American civilian organizations and activities. I should also point out that I did not quit my position with the State of California "to work for the CIA," as implied by Mr. Lucey. I was dismissed, in June 1962, at my own option and in my opinion for doing my job. (The following month I was shot through the right chest during an altercation with a person whose identity I have never disclosed . . . . not through the left chest by myself, my wife, an Alcoholic Beverage Control inspector then under investigation or by a Los Angeles police officer "because of communistic implications," as has been reported at various times by various sources).

For the next year, from approximately the middle of August 1962 until my arrest in

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Texas on 20 September 19(I was employed by the Agency in a capacity which can be accurately described as that of an agent, in every sense of the word. My assignments varied and necessitated travel to three Latin American nations and many states, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. They also necessitated my taking on cover employment for one week in New York and for about ten weeks in Los Angeles, though usually I posed as a tourist, an investigator for the Immigration & Naturalization Service or as a researcher for a private firm, the appropriate credentials being furnished to me by the CIA. To sum it up briefly, I operated in Mexico City at the onset of the Cuban Missile Crisis in an effort aimed chiefly at the Soviet government; I conducted inquiries relative to "dissident" members of several Cuban refugee groups based in the United States; I checked out an alleged connection between a Miami resident named Eladio Del Valle and New Orleans CIA informant Sergio Arcacha-Smith; I investigated an associate of the now deceased right-wing extremist David W. Ferrie of New Orleans, as I did the activities of left-wingers Vaughn L. Snipes and his wife, Priscilla, near Venice, California, and others; I conducted a surveillance on a man, said to have been an ex-CIA employee, observed talking to MRP leader Manuel Artime and former Cuban senator/racketeer Rolando Masferrer; I inquired into an allegation that Marina Oswald intended to divorce her husband and return to the U.S.S.R. (although I never stated that I met her personally, as was reported by the FBI and Secret Service); and I performed courier duties and acted as a cut-out. At the time of my arrest I was operating in an undercover role, having become involved in a domestic-inspired plot to assassinate President Kennedy and, leastwise ostensibly, other highly-placed government officials.

Mr. Lucey goes on to state that my last assignment at the time "was to penetrate the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, where he met Oswald." Such statement is also incorrect. I was never a member, bona-fide or otherwise, of the FPCC. And my conversations with FPCC functionaries like Steve Roberts, an official of the Socialist Workers Party at Los Angeles, could hardly be construed as a penetration. Furthermore, I had been introduced to Mr. Oswald long before the FPCC came into existence, albeit under an assumed name.

As to the allusion that I told "Bob" I was an intelligence man, not a killer, therefore I couldn't kill Mr. Oswald, while the reference is true its connotation is deceptive. I had killed before and I had participated in homicides under the auspices of both MI and the CIA (one instance being the part I played in the February 1958 abduction-interrogation-murder of an FOI agent, a U.S. soldier, MSGT Emmett E. Dugan, from Crafton, Pa., suspected of having defected in place to the Chinese), under the guise that an American variation of the Soviet "wet affair" was the only alternative, that it was either essential to some overall intelligence effort or in the best interests of our national security. And it was a similar-sounding argument, ultimately reduced to a threat, that was advanced to me by Robert Graham as an incentive to dispose of Mr. Oswald in September 1963. But my refusal to do so had absolutely no bearing on the reason for effecting my arrest in the manner I chose, nor did it engender in me fear of reprisal by the CIA.

Pertaining to my arrest and convictions at El Paso, Texas, which the official spokesmen and the press have so neatly labeled as being for "bank robbery," let one of the government's own spurious records, the appelate court decision that finally yawned a judgement of acquittal in my case, give its version: "The charge was then, and is now, entering a federally insured bank with intent to rob." What the record aptly ignores is the fact that two juries, incensed by the prosecution's innuendoes in and out of the courtroom (and by the ramifications of perjured testimony and a false Bureau of Prisons report made available to the jury during its deliberations at the second trial - though never formally admitted into evidence) that I was a Communist, no doubt a very red spy, twice convicted me of having "intended" to take by force and violence one hundred dollars worth of Travelers Cheques from a bank teller.

I shall not herein attempt to list even generally the injustices to which I was subjected by a corrupt judicial system, nor shall I bother to enumerate the cruelties

[illegible] ...ained in Sandry Texas jails [illegible] at Leavenworth Penitentiary. Most of them are adequat[illegible]y detailed in my 1967 Memorandum in Support of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, sworn to and subscribed before William R. Martin (a former member of the CIA's Dirty Tricks Division, who by his own admission is still in "the reserves"). But I shall opine that if President Kennedy had not met his demise when and where he did, I would not have been brought to trial on charges of commiting a felony.

While my return to the fold of the CIA in May 1968 may have been the only "practical thing" for me to do, it definitely was not predicated on my financial situation, as a few old bank account passbooks will substantiate (I am not quite the mercenary that Mr. Lucey has portrayed). Nor was it because of any peculiar allegiance to those who had tossed me on the scrap heap for the sake of expediency 4½ years earlier, love of country, masochistic tendencies or wont of further intrigue. And while it remains axiomatic in my mind that the sole requisite for one's use by the Agency is his qualification to fit into whatever may happen to be the scheme of things, even this did not apply in my circumstance, not really. I agreed to go back out into the cold, so to speak, strictly for personal reasons and I think the explanation is wisely left at that for now.

My mission inside East Germany - if indeed it was a mission - was neither as well-defined nor as elementary as Mr. Lucey has perceived. I am sure the CIA knows all it needs to know about American defectors in Berlin and the modus operandi of the MfS. In fact, the mission was not directed against East Germany, per se. Preparations bore the trademarks of an authentic, even typical, Agency project targeted in the main to another nation. That I was unable to comprehend the German language, that I had been a recent, unwilling guest of the U.S. Attorney General, branded a Communist in the public records, etc., merely served to strengthen an already plausible cover built up by chance rather than by design. Paradoxically, the chinks in the armor were that the cover was not wholly untrue, the MfS (unlike the FBI) not in the least irresponsible to the laws and policies of its government. In the past I had engaged in certain covert intelligence activities hositle to other socialist states, to which - as an integral part of my cover - I freely confessed. Oddly enough, however, my mentors from Langely had neglected to tell me during the briefings that these previous activities constituted a violation of the criminal statutes of the GDR, warranting a maximum penalty of death upon conviction. By inadvertence or by plan I found myself in a not altogether unfamiliar predicament. If I had confessed to my real mission, assuming that it was genuine, without doubt I would have been spared execution, probably even escaped long-term imprisonment. Instead, I selected what I considered to be a better alternative . . . . and gained my freedom. As for my treatment by the MfS, from begining to end it was far more gentle than that experienced beneath the cudgel of the U.S. Department of Justice.

With regard to my marital status and my children, the foremost area that Mr. Lucey appears to have exploited, I have never claimed that "Uncle Sam hides my family" or stated that FBI and CIA agents deliberately isolated me from my wife and children; nor have I claimed that the Agency used the promise of reuniting me with my family as part of the incentive for accepting the assignment in the GDR. My accusations in this respect centered around my children and they were leveled at the State Department as the result of a promise made to me shortly after my release from the GDR. Since returning to the United States last spring a reliable source has informed me that my wife was granted a final decree of divorce at some period during my imprisonment in the USA and although I have never been served with a copy of the decree or other notification of divorce (or notice of a divorce hearing) I see no cause to dispute the advisement.

Lastly, concerning the aspersions cast on my sanity, at this writing permit me to say only that I have never in my life been certified psychotic by any U.S. medical authority or adjudicated mentally-incompetent in a court of law, notwithstanding the conflicting legal and medical opinions as to my mental condition on the day of my arrest in Texas, over six years ago.

* * *

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S E C R E T 151047Z MAR 69 CITE ZURICH 1629

DIRECTOR INFO BERN

17 MAR 69 IN 15450

REF DIRECTOR 83209

1. NAGELL LAST APPEARED AT ZURICH CONSULATE MORNING 7 MARCH AND STATED THAT IF HE RECEIVED NO SATISFACTION BY FIVE O'CLOCK THAT AFTERNOON HE WOULD CARRY OUT HIS THREATS AND EXPOSE US GOVERNMENT ON RADIO, TELEVISION AND IN THE PRESS.

2. HE THEN DISAPPEARED, NOTHING FURTHER HEARD FROM HIM AND, NO PUBLICITY GIVEN. MORNING MONDAY 10 MARCH CONSULATE ZURICH ADVISED BY TELEPHONE FROM US CONSULATE BARCELONA THAT NAGELL HAD APPROACHED THEM AND MADE SIMILAR THREATS.

3. FILE: 201-746537.

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UNIT: E/AS/S
EXT: 7963/9108
DATE: 12 MARCH 1969

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~~BE-10~~, 20-18

INK MHORDER WOMUSE

20-12
REFS: A. [BERN] 4908 (IN 07192)
B. DIRECTOR 80955

1. FOR RECORD ON NAGELL PLEASE ADVISE US IF HE [redacted] AIRED GRIEVANCES ON RADIO/TV AS THREATENED.

~~2. BERN: PLEASE PASS ZURICH.~~

2. FILE: 201-746537.

END OF MESSAGE

C/EUR
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3		7	11/7
4	SRS	8	

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION 33 PER SOP # 102

☐ INDEX ☒ NO INDEX ☐ RETURN TO ______ BRANCH ☐ FILE RID

☒ FILE IN CS FILE NO. 201-746537

CONF: EUR 6 INFO: FILE, VR, RI/AN, DDP, ADDP, CS/DO, CAS, CA/PROP, CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC2, CI/RA, FI 2, SECUR 4

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET 06 00 03 MAR 69 CITE DIRECTOR 80955

PRIORITY 15-18

TO [BERN] ~~INFO [ZURICH]~~ 15-10

INK MHORDER WOMUSE 15-18

REFS: A. [ZURICH] 1610 (IN 03310)
B. [BERN] 4908 (IN 07192) 15-10

1. INFO REF A PASSED LNERGO 28 FEBRUARY 1969. NO INFO SUBJECT'S FILE SUBSEQUENT DIRECTOR 06625 ~~DATED~~ JUNE 1968 EXCEPT FOR PARA 3 BELOW.

2. SUBJECT HAS NEVER HAD ANY WOFIRM CONNECTIONS. NO EVIDENCE ANY CURRENT LNHARP RELATIONSHIPS (ISR HAS NO RECORD). PAST HISTORY INDICATES HE FABRICATOR AND MENTALLY DISTURBED INDIVIDUAL.

3. NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WAS FACT SUBJECT SERVED JAPAN EARLY 1958 WITH 441ST CIC DETACHMENT. WAS RELIEVED CIC DUTIES IN APRIL 1958 DUE MENTAL INSTABILITY AND CLEARANCES REVOKED. JUNE 1968 LNGOLD REQUESTED WOFIRM TRACES ON SUBJECT AND REFERRED TO LNERGO. PRESUME THIS REQUEST STEMS FROM HIS APPROACH AMCONGEN ZURICH JUNE 1968 AND DETAILED INFO ALREADY KNOWN CONSULATE.

4. [BERN] PASS [ZURICH] WHEN COB RETURNS. 15-18

5 ~~4~~. FILE: 201-746537. 15-10

END OF MESSAGE

NAGELL, RICHARD CASE

CI/OPS/EUR
CI/CSA
CI/SO

C/EUR
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

C/E/AS
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

COPY NO.

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CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION | CLASSIFIED MESSAGE | TOTAL COPIES 29 | ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

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INDEX: [ ] YES [ ] NO

CSDO

BY: T AT: 1215 Z

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

X-REF TO FILE NO.

PRECEDENCE

DISSEM BY 46 PER #

FILE RID [ ] RET TO BRANCH [ ] DESTROY [ ] SIG.

ACTION EUR 6 [ ] RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, RI/AN, DDP, ADDP, CS/DO, CI, CI/OPS, CI/ICZ, CI/RA, CA5, CA/PRO

#054

SECUR 4, CCS 7

S E C R E T 280751Z CITE [ZURICH] 1610 28 FEB 69 IN 03310

PRIORITY DIRECTOR, [BERN]

INK MHORDER WOMUSE

REFS A. DIRECTOR 06625 JUNE 1968

B. [ZURICH] 1331 (IN 25955) N/R

1. CONSULATE WILL BE REPORTING ON VIA STATE CHANNELS ON VISIT TO CONSULATE 27 FEB OF RICHARD CASE NAGELL, AKA JOE CRAMER, JOE CRANE, ROBERT C. NOLAN 201-746537. HE WARNED INTERVIEWING CONSUL THAT UNLESS PROMISES MADE TO HIM BY US OFFICIALS WERE HONORED HE WOULD REVEAL TO THE PRESS ENTIRE STORY OF HIS ALLEGED CONTACTS WITH WOFIRM AND WOULD EXPOSE INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM HE HAD DEALT IN THE ORGANIZATION.

2. UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BASE WILL, AS IT HAS IN THE PAST, LEAVE THIS MATTER STRICTLY TO CONSULATE. [BERN] PLEASE ADVISE LNERGO.

3. MOST RECENT STATE MESSAGE WAS US MISSION BERLIN 2567 OF 26 OCTOBER 68.

S E C R E T

~~Sheila with call~~

264170

SECRET

4/mc

13-00000

S ~~E C R E T~~

CTL NO 3065   REQUESTOR PARRISH   OFFICE ID/1   04MAR69

N3065 NAGELL,RICHARD CASE   T= S

NAGELL,RICHARD CASE *Sarah Hall*   OS 64 M264170
/A CRAMER,JOE
/A KRAMER,JOE
/A CRANE,JOE
/A NOLAN,ROBERT C /Y M /B CIR30 /W CHG TO SRS
/Z 0933604
------------------------NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO------------------------

S ~~E C R E T~~

13-00000

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ADVANCE COPY [X] ISSUED [ ] SLOTTED EUR

BY: di AT: 1810 Z

DISSEM BY: 5 PER #

ACTION EUR6

[ ] RID COPY

INDEX: [ ] YES [ ] NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

X-REF TO FILE NO.

FILE RID [ ] RET. TO BRANCH [ ] DESTROY [ ] SIG.

INFO: FILE, VR, RI/AN, DDP, ADDP, CI, CA5, CI/ICG, CI/RA, SEC/R4, CA/PEG, CA/PROP, CCS2, FI2

PRECEDENCE

S E C R E T 051726Z MAR 69 CITE BERN 4908

PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO ZURICH

INK MHORDER WOMUSE

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 06625, 10 JUNE 68

B. ZURICH 1610 (IN 03310)

5 Mar 69 IN 07192

1. ON 5 MARCH SUBJ AGAIN CONTACTED ZURICH CG AND IN EVEN MORE THREATENING FASHION CLAIMED HE HAS RADIO/TV TIME EVENING 6 MARCH AND WILL TELL ALL ABOUT HIS ALLEGED WOFIRM CONTACTS UNLESS HE RECEIVES ASSURANCE THAT PROMISES MADE BY US OFFICIALS WILL BE HONORED. CONSIDER THIS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE BUT REQUEST HQS CONFIRM PRIORITY THAT SUBJ HAS HAD NO WOFIRM OR OTHER LNHARP TIES.

2. FILE DEFER.

S E C R E T

SECRET

3/mc

13-00000

SECRET

13 December 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case - #264170

REF: State Dept. Airgram No. A-903 from Berlin - Subject: Psychiatrist's Report on Richard Case NAGELL, U. S. Citizen Released by GDR

Reference airgram furnishes background information on Subject and fills in gaps in the chronology of events in Subject's life of interest to the Agency. Of particular note is the fact that Subject was acquitted on 29 April 1968 after his claim of temporary insanity at the time of the crime found support in the expert testimony of a noted American neurologist, Dr. Edwin WEINSTEIN. An article in the January 1968 issue of RAMPARTS by William W. TURNER implied that NAGELL had been involved in the assassination plot against President KENNEDY and that he had been "salted away". Subject denied any involvement in any conspiracy and denied that he had any information of use to GARRISON. Subject alleged that his fear that the CIA might try to "eliminate" him was planted in his mind by Mr. GARRISON. (See page 2 of interview report). On page 3 of the interview report Subject states he no longer believes that it is realistic to think that the CIA was trying to kill him.

George R. BABINEAU, Cpt., MC, the psychiatrist at the U. S. Army Hospital, Berlin who interviewed Subject, was granted a continuing liaison clearance on 17 October 1968 at the request of DDP/E/G/IS.

Dr. Edwin A. WEINSTEIN was security approved as a continuing contact through SECRET for the Medical Staff on 13 July 1965. WEINSTEIN is with the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Ricey S. NEW, Jr., NAGELL's attorney who was present during the interview, is with the Washington, D. C. law firm of NEW, MACKEY and GEORGE. Newspaper clippings from the WASHINGTON STAR for 17 March 1966 and the NEW YORK TIMES for 29 August 1965 reflect that NICEY has been associated with East Berlin attorney, Wolfgang VOGEL and West Berlin attorney, Juergen STANGE, in a number of cases involving the release of Americans from East Germany. According to an FBI report dated 3 February 1967 these releases usually involved the payment of specified sums of money and VOGEL and STANGE were allegedly reaping large monetary benefits for their services.

Sarah K. Hall
Sarah K. Hall
SRS/OS

Att. Ref.

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

12/16/68

13-00000

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12 DEC 1968

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Raymond G. Rocca C/CI/R&A	1653	DATE 10 December 1968

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Office of Security D/S 4E60		13 DEC 1968		
2. DD/Sec	17 DEC 1968	12/18		
3. DD/IOS	30 Dec			
4. C/SRS	12-30-68			
5. Tighe		1/7/68		
6. Mrs Hail	1/7/69			
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☑ ~~SECRET~~ ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

13-00000

SECRET

1 DEC 1968

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Garrison and the Kennedy Assassination: Richard Case Nagell (201-746537)

1. Subject was born 5 August 1930 at Greenwich, New York City, N. Y. He is a U. S. citizen with passport J 543069.

2. Subject is not associated with CIA and has not been so associated.

3. He entered the U.S. Army on 5 August 1948, his eighteenth birthday. His military career was distinguished. He was awarded many military decorations for his service in Korea. He was never AWOL or court-martialled.

4. On 28 November 1954 Subject was one of six men in a B-25 which crashed near Friendship Airport. Nagell was the sole survivor. The plane was not found for 11 1/2 hours. Nagell suffered severe injury to the head and facial disfigurement. He was honorably discharged from the Army on 20 October 1959 with the rank of captain. In December 1959 he was employed as a special investigator by the Department of Alcoholic Control, State of California. He was dismissed from this position in June 1962. In July 1962 he was shot in the chest but refused to provide the police with further information. In August 1962 he went to Mexico City. In September and again in October 1962 he appeared at the American Embassy in Mexico City. He asked for help in collecting money from the State of California. He claimed that he had been approached for espionage recruitment while in Mexico City but refused to provide any particulars. He said that he wanted to renounce his U.S. citizenship. He left Mexico City on 28 October 1962. On 16 November and 15 December 1962 he was in touch with the FBI in New York City and Jacksonville, Florida. During the latter meeting he said that he had been approached in Washington, D.C., by someone whom he considered to be working for the Soviets.

SECRET

5. In December 1962 and January 1963 Nagell was examined at the VA hospital at Bay Pines, Florida. The diagnosis was "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive aggressive and paranoid features." (An FBI memorandum of 12 June 1964 noted that Nagell was considered mentally disturbed by his mother, his brother, an ex-wife, and a friend. The mother, who said that she had been under psychiatric care for several years, described Subject's brother, Louis, as an almost hopeless alcoholic.)

6. On 20 September 1963 Subject was arrested in El Paso, Texas, on the charge of having tried to rob the State National Bank. A cell mate concluded from Subject's remarks that he had become a Communist Party member after his discharge from the army, that he had attempted suicide three times after his arrest, and that he had made arrangements with the CP in Los Angeles to pick up his passport in El Paso so that he could go to Czechoslovakia.

7. In a letter of 6 January 1964 Nagell advised the FBI in El Paso that in September of 1963 he had been instructed by an agent of a foreign government to comply with an agreement made in May 1963 to participate in a criminal offense against the U.S. or be exposed to the FBI. It was this threat, said Nagell, that led him to try to hold up the bank. The reference appears to be to the assassination of President Kennedy. At any rate, sometime after the assassination Nagell claimed that he had known both Oswald and his wife. Pictures of Nagell were shown to Marina Oswald on 18 January 1964. She said that she did not know him.

8. At the time of his arrest Subject had in his possession a notebook which made reference to "Medical Aid to Cuba", the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," the names of six persons alleged to be CIA agents, and other information. The FBI informed the Office of Security on 12 March 1964 that at the time of arrest Nagell also had a list of six names, marked CIA. The names were F. Parker, Mrs. Guthries, C. Churchill, J. Sloss, E. Leibacher, and J. Davanon. It was later determined that Richard Fecteau also appeared on this list, where he was marked as "Lynn, Mass.", and "DAC (CIA)".

a. Our records show that Richard G. Fecteau was aboard an American plane shot down over Manchuria in November 1952 and that he is serving in Peiping a twenty year sentence on spy charges. Fecteau, an OPG employee, was quoted in the press as saying that he worked for CIA.

b. F. Parker was not identified. He may possibly be John Floyd Parker, an Agency employee in 1964 who was in Japan in 1952.

c. There is no pertinent identifiable information about Mrs. fnu Guthries. She may be Frances Agnes Guthrie, an Agency employee in 1964.

d. C. Churchill was not identified. He may be Creighton Churchill, who was in Japan in 1952.

e. J. Sloss may be John Richard Sloss, an Agency employee in 1964.

f. E. Leibacher could be identical with Ernst Leibacker who in 1964 was in the Los Angeles field office of the DCS.

g. J. Davanon may refer to Joseph Frances Davanon, also in the Los Angeles field office at the time.

9. John Floyd Parker, Frances Guthrie, Ernst Leibacker, Joseph Frances Davanon, and John Richard Sloss all stated to the best of their knowledge they had never met Nagell. It is possible, however, that Nagell knew or knew of Parker, Churchill, and Guthrie through their work in the Far East. As for Leibacker and Davanon, Nagell lived in Los Angeles in 1962.

10. On 16 April 1964 Nagell sent to the FBI a letter claiming that in September 1963 he had sent to the Bureau a registered letter signed "Jack Kramer". The 1964 letter implied that the 1963 letter had warned the FBI about the impending assassination. The FBI, of course, did not receive such a letter.

11. In January 1968 William T. Turner stated in an article in Ramparts, "The Garrison Commission on the Assassination of

President Kennedy", p. 56, that Nagell was then still confined at Leavenworth, that he had been a highly decorated infantry captain in the Korean War, and that he claimed to have become a CIA agent thereafter. Ramparts shifted the plane crash in which Nagell was injured from 1954 and Maryland to 1957 and Cambodia. The article repeated the allegation that he staged a phony holdup in order to be under arrest when the assassination occurred.

12. On 6 June 1968 the American Consulate in Zurich cabled Washington to say that Richard Case Nagell, passport J 543069, had appeared at the consulate on 4 June and had said that he was working for a secret U.S. Government agency on a mission to Geneva, where he was to meet some Japanese. He asked for money. He returned to the consulate the next day, was incoherent, and seemed psychotic. He claimed that on 14-16 May 1968 he had been interviewed by District Attorney Jim Garrison. He said that Garrison had warned him that he was in danger of being killed and that he wanted to inform CIA that he was in Zurich.

13. On 7 September 1968 another William Turner piece was printed by Ramparts under the heading " [Assassinations] Epstein's Garrison". It referred to Nagell as a former U.S. intelligence agent and repeated much the same story that it had told in January. Turner and Ramparts may have been unaware that Nagell was out of jail by then.

14. On 25 October 1968 the Washington Post reported that after holding Nagell for four months, the East Germans had released him on 23 October at an East-West Berlin crossing-point. Nagell left by plane for the U.S. on 25 October. "Informed sources" said that Nagell was taken off a train en route through East Germany to Berlin because he made some remarks which the East Germans considered derogatory.

15. On 31 October 1968 State forwarded the text of a report by a U. S. Army psychiatrist who examined Nagell on 23 October. Nagell said that he was on active duty with the army from 1948 to 1959 and that from 1953 to 1959 he was an officer in military intelligence. He also provided accurate information about the 1954 plane crash and its results -- among them, in his own words, his "unstable personality and immature or impulsive behaviour". He said that he draws 64% disability pay. He lost his job in California because one night in 1962, while drunk, he tried to break down the door of the apartment of his estranged wife.

After his confused attempt in 1963 to rob the El Paso bank, he spent 4 1/2 years in prison. He was examined by Dr. Edwin Weinstein,

a noted American neurologist, who found his electroencephalograms abnormal, and as a result he was released from prison on 29 April 1968.

Nagell said that because of the Ramparts article of January 1968 he was paid a visit by Jim Garrison. He told Garrison that he had no information of any use to him. The interview left him, however, with two fears: that Garrison might try to subpoena him and that CIA might try to "eliminate" him. (By the time he was providing this information in Berlin Nagell was well aware that he was not involved in any conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.) He said that his fear of CIA was planted in his mind by Mr. Garrison.

After his release he went to New York, where a sister lives. He was almost hit by a car driven without lights and decided to go to Europe to escape being killed by CIA. In June he appeared in Zurich. He next set out for West Berlin but was taken off the train on 11 June 1968. For several months he was repeatedly asked to admit that he was a spy. Eventually he concluded that the only way to obtain his release was to pretend that he was mentally ill. He did so, was examined by a psychiatrist, and was released.

"He no longer believes that it is realistic to think that the CIA was trying to kill him." He termed himself "chronically paranoid". The Army psychiatrist concluded "Currently he is not psychotic and seems competent in a legal and psychiatric sense . . . . "

Nagell's final remark was, "Well, I'll tell you one thing, that's the last time I ever take a train through East Germany."

13-00000

SECRET

Originated by: DC/CI/R&A:DEPratt:dlm 10 December 1968

Distribution:
Orig - DDP
1 - Office of General Counsel
1 - A/DCI
1 - Office of Security
1 - DCS (Attn: George Musulin)
1 - FBI via C/CI/R&A
1 - CI/R&A chrono
1 - DP chrono

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

20 November 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: DC/R&A
CI Staff

SUBJECT : Richard Case NAGELL

Attached for your information is ~~the~~ memorandum dated 26 March 1964 from Mr. Solie of this staff listing the names of seven persons found in an address book by the FBI on the occasion of their arrest of Richard Case NAGELL.

I have noted in longhand on the attachment the names of those individuals on whom we have a record. The others are designated either unidentifiable or no record.

Cecil C. Tighe

~~SECRET~~ ~~GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SECRET

Mr. R. J. Leonard 26 March 1964

Chief, Research Branch/SRS

NAGELL, Richard Case

1. Attached is a copy of a 2 October 1962 memorandum from the FBI in regard to Richard Case NAGELL.

2. SA Alexander W. NEALE, Jr. of the Washington Field Office, FBI, has informally advised the undersigned that NAGELL has been arrested on the West Coast for bank robbery, is going to be tried in the near future for the alleged crime, and that NAGELL had in his possession the following information:

Richard FECTEAU - OS record
(Lynn, Mass)
DAC (CIA)

CIA
Mr. S. PARKER - U.I.
Mrs. GUTHRIES - N.R.
Mr. C. CHURCHILL - U.I.
Mr. J. DAVANON - OS record
Mr. J. SLOSS - OS record
Mr. E. LEIBACHER - OS record

3. A check of SO Indices has revealed no record of NAGELL, and an RI check only disclosed the attached FBI report. Please recheck SO Indices on the subject, have a file set up on an expedite basis, and on an expedite basis identify the above individuals as to whether any have any connection with this Agency. The above Richard FECTEAU may be identical to the individual who was captured by the Chinese Communists and is now in prison.

4. Also check with Mrs. THORN of OO/C to determine whether OO/C has any record of NAGELL. It is believed that very possibly some

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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of the above individuals may be connected with the Los Angeles or San Francisco Field Office of OO/C, but at the present moment limit the check with Mrs. THORN to determine if they have any record of Richard Case NAGELL.

Bruce L. Solie

BLS:jrg

13-00000

SECRET

28 November 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case - #264170

REF: 1. State Telegrams No. 258355 to U. S. Mission Berlin dtd 19 Oct 1968 and No. 2538 from Berlin dtd 22 Oct 1968

2. Clipping from WASHINGTON POST dtd 25 Oct 1968

Subject is one of the characters in the GARRISON case. See summary dtd 18 January 1968 in his file. He was arrested for bank robbery at El Paso, Texas on 20 September 1963 and sentenced to Leavenworth penitentiary. In June 1968 CIA received a cable from [15-16] Bern in which NAGELL was quoted as telling the CONGEN he wanted them to "inform CIA he in Zurich".

The details of how and why NAGELL is in Europe, in particular East Berlin, are missing. State Telegram No. 2538 from Berlin states that the charges are still unknown. "Basic documents -- are still in hand of State Security authorities."

Subject was released by East German authorities together with one Leon Burris JAMES. An intensive review of JAMES' file (#266602) failed to reveal any connection between JAMES and Subject. State Department reported both cases simultaneously because JAMES and Subject are currently in the same situation in East Berlin. JAMES is also mentally unstable and has cause embarrassment abroad for the State Department since 1964. He was of Agency interest in 1965 because he had in his possession while in Switzerland the names of two Agency employees who were in a covert status. It was never determined how JAMES obtained these names.

Sarah K. Hall
Sarah K. Hall
SRS/OS

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

12/2/68

E. Germany Frees U.S. Ex-Officer

[illegible]5 OCT 1968
WASHINGTON POST

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—East Germany has released a former U.S. Army captain it held for four months.

Informed sources said Richard Case Nagell, 38, was delivered at a border-crossing point between East and West Berlin yesterday in the presence of East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel; attorney Ricey S. New of Washington and an official from the U.S. Mission in West Berlin.

A U.S. spokesman said Nagell left by plane today for the United States. Nagell was described as a Californian and a former U.S. Army captain who left the service in 1959. In 1954, he was the sole survivor of an airplane crash near Friendship Airport that killed five servicemen.

Informed sources said Nagell was taken off a train by the East Germans four months ago while he was on his way from West Germany to West Berlin through East Germany. Apparently he made some remarks which the East Germans considered derogatory, the sources said.

Arrangements for Nagell's release were handled by Vogel, New, West Berlin attorney Juergen Stange and various government officials, the sources reported.

The U.S. Mission had not disclosed that Nagell was being held. He was not brought to trial and apparently no specific charges were brought against him, the sources added.

He was reported in generally good condition on his release.

13-00000

SECRET

CTL NO 5046 REQUESTOR HALL OFFICE SRS 05NOV68

N5046 JAMES,LEON BURRIS T= S

JAMES,LEON BURRIS OS 67 G363004-185
/A JAMES,LEO PAUL
/A NELSON,THOMAS
/A JOHNSON,HOLDEN /Y M /L 67CAL,LOS ANGELES /T JR /R SER 2
/Z 2113602
------------------------NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO------------------------
JAMES,LEON BURRIS OS 64 M266602
/A NELSON,THOMAS GEORGE /B 23NOV44 CAL /T JR
/Z 9023755
------------------------NI--I/ND--U/ND--SA--CO------------------------

SECRET

7 Sept 1968

[Assassinations]

SIRHAN'S MOTIVES

Unlike Lee Harvey Oswald, Sirhan Sirhan has lived to tell of his motivations—but he has chosen to remain silent. The only other potential source of information is his family, which had not spoken to the press.

Mahmoud Abdel-Hadi, an Egyptian correspondent for Akhbar Elyoum in Cairo, recently gained access to Sirhan's family. Based upon information supplied him by the family, he has written exclusively for RAMPARTS *the following account of Sirhan's motivations and the strategy he plans for his trial.*

Because of the forthcoming trial and the difficulty of dealing with this subject without emotional involvement, the editors of RAMPARTS *have elected to present this information of historic interest to our readers without display, and in as objective a form as possible.*

BECAUSE I AM AN ARAB I was able to break through the barrier of suspicion that had stopped other journalists cold and obtain the first in-depth interviews the Sirhan family has given since the assassination. From their comments and from what Sirhan has said to them, a picture of the man and his motives begins to emerge, replacing the misleading portraits which have swamped the U.S. press.

The fact that Sirhan has not publicly discussed his trial is no accident. It is his own strategy, something he developed after thinking about it for long hours in his specially made jail cell. In fact, he has confided to his family that he will never make *any* statement unless special provisions are made for the courtroom proceedings. What Sirhan wants is, quite simply, publicity. He wants the major television networks to be allowed to broadcast the entire trial. If they do this, he says, he will tell all. "And if they refuse?" his brother Adel recently asked him. "Then I shall go to the gas chamber—silent," Sirhan replied.

To understand why Sirhan is indeed capable of such an act, one must understand that he is first and foremost an Arab, born in Palestine and consumed with interest in the Middle Eastern conflict. He is deeply committed to making his trial a public and political forum for the Arab position.

College educated, articulate and a voracious reader, Sirhan is confident about his own ability to cope with his predicament. His eldest brother, Shereif, told me that Sirhan studies the intricacies of his case as many as ten hours a day in his cell. Shereif recalls that Sirhan recently said to him, "I do not need a lawyer. I understand my case and know how to defend myself." But even so, Attorney Russell Parsons is defending his client, and doing it on Sirhan's own grounds. "The main issue," Parsons told me, "is to answer this question: why, for what reason, did Sirhan kill Robert Kennedy? There are 100 witnesses who saw Sirhan shooting Mr. Kennedy, but no one seems to know why he did it."

Sirhan and his attorney hope that the defense—presuming that the television networks are allowed into the courtroom—will show that Sirhan did not have "malice aforethought" in shooting Kennedy because the act was a political gesture, and that Kennedy, to Sirhan at least, was merely a symbol. His brother Adel notes that "if Sirhan was just an assassin, he could have done it in another way, just by having a gun with a telescope. He went to the Ambassador Hotel expecting to get caught; that is why he left his notes at home. I believe that Sirhan *wanted* to get caught so that he *could say what he believes*."

WHEN I FIRST TRIED to meet with the Sirhan family, I was refused. Security is extremely heavy around them, and they are understandably wary of new faces. Later, when I finally obtained an invitation to meet with them, Mrs. Sirhan apologized, I believe for having been inhospitable to a fellow Arab.

This family, which fled Jordan to seek greater safety and security than it had known, is now living in terror. They are somewhat at a loss to understand the events which have suddenly catapulted them into history. None of the four brothers goes to his job; they all feel that death follows them everywhere, and they move carefully, with a heavy guard. "Why don't you just leave this country?" I asked Shereif. "Where shall we go?" he answered. "To whom shall we leave our brother? Our land is under Israel's occupation." Shereif clarified his statement: "Our brother is in jail; we have to stay."

I sensed not only the Sirhans' confusion, but also some bitterness. They have not received any aid from the Arab countries, as they originally thought they might. Parsons is also somewhat surprised; he had hoped that the various local Arab consulates would help defray court costs.

Indeed, Los Angeles' Jordanian consul, who visited Sirhan in jail at Sirhan's request, indicated to me that the accused assassin had expected the Arab people to treat him as a hero. However, except for some Palestinian extremists, his act has been universally repudiated by the Arab world. One Arab newspaper has said editorially, "We don't feel any responsibility for this. It is the society that fed him with hostility, the society that gave him the gun, that is responsible." Members of the Arab Students' Association, of which Sirhan was once an officer, feel that the killing of Kennedy was a terrible mistake. One of them said to me, "What are we going to do with the rest of the American candidates? Kill them all because they want to help Israel?"

Still, the Sirhans' friends are primarily Arab, and they live in an atmosphere that is more Arab than American. The entire family spent a good deal of time discussing the Arab-Israeli conflict. The mother says that Sirhan was the most sensitive and the most involved during these discussions. Adel says that Sirhan once saw a television report of Robert Kennedy addressing the members of the Neveh Shalom Temple in Portland, Oregon. While in the synagogue, Kennedy, wearing a yarmulke, declared that the United States must help Israel against aggression from whatever source.

"Unlike the South Vietnamese," Kennedy said, "the Israelis have shown they are willing to fight for their own survival. Indeed, Israel is the very opposite of Vietnam: the Israeli government is very democratic, effective and free of corruption. Its people are united in its support." The senator then urged the Johnson Administration to proceed at once with the sale of 50 Phantom jet fighters to the Israeli Air Force and to cut off economic aid to the Arab countries. This whole episode made Sirhan very angry, Shereif recalls. "He left the room putting his hands on his ears and almost weeping."

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 6

I asked Sirhan's mother why she thought her son had shot Kennedy. "Everything in this country was helping Sirhan," she maintained. "It was pushing him to the danger point. Everything, the propaganda of the Zionists, everything, was against his country, against his people."

Adel described Sirhan's current state of mind: "He feels he has done a terrible thing, but he feels now it is too late to be sorry. Now he wants Americans to listen to something they have never listened to."

And at their first meeting in the jail, Sirhan's mother said to him, "Shame on you. Why have you done such a thing?" He replied, "It's too late to speak of it. But all the Americans will know why."

—MAHMOUD ABDEL-HADI

[Assassinations]



EPSTEIN'S GARRISON

TWO SUMMERS AGO a tandem attack on the Warren Report all but relegated that work to the fiction section of your local library. The first was Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment*, which convincingly demonstrated—using the Warren Commission's own evidence—that Oswald could not have done it alone, and drew the first dim outlines of the conspiracy theory. The second was Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest*, which exposed the rather shoddy inner workings of the Commission and laid bare the tortured logic it finally employed to dispel notions of a conspiracy.

Both books became best sellers, but their authors have since gone different ways. Lane, who shuttered his law practice and struggled for years to get his manuscript published in the United States (it was first published in Britain), has stumped the country in support of District Attorney Jim Garrison's theory that the assassination was carried out by an anti-Castro paramilitary team supervised by persons with CIA affiliations. Epstein, whose book was a converted Cornell University master's thesis—the subject was urged upon him by his mentor, Andrew Hacker—has emerged as one of Garrison's most fervid accusers. His vehicle is The New Yorker: in the issue of July 13, he delivered a 25,000-word blast at Garrison, calling the DA's investigation a fraud.

The New Yorker article had its genesis over a year ago, when the author showed up at Garrison's office in New Orleans. According to Chief Investigator Louis Ivon, Epstein spent about 48 hours in town, some three hours at the office, and hasn't been seen since. Much of what he writes about has occurred since this touch-and-go visit and is obviously hearsay on his part, yet he writes with the authoritative tone of a participant. Undoubtedly this technique is convincing to his audience, which assumedly is unfamiliar with the intricacies of Garrison's investigation. But to those familiar with the facts, the article is badly slanted.

For example, Philosophy Professor Richard Popkin of the University of California at San Diego, author of the book *The Second Oswald* (propounding the theory of an Oswald double) and "Garrison's Case" in The New York Review of Books (September 14, 1967), recently commented on the article:

"I found it a queer mix of facts, half-facts, rumors and very dubious information from people hostile to Garrison. Epstein has compressed all this to make it look like everything's on the same level. I think it would take an awful lot of work to disentangle what he's saying on almost any page as to how much of it has a factual base, how much of it is rumor that he has heard from people, how much of it are charges that have been made by people like [William] Gurvich [who volunteered to work on the investigation without pay, passed himself off as the Chief Investigator, then turned on Garrison] against Garrison, which haven't been substantiated anywhere except by Gurvich's statement of them. And also that he tends to take facts and information and rumors and so on, that occurred over a year and a half's period, and compress them all into simultaneous events, so that a statement made by Garrison at one time is pounced upon on the basis of information or statements he made a year and a half later in a totally different context. So I think it's a quite unfair presentation, which has some factual base, but which also has a lot of very dubious elements in it."

One of the dubious elements is Epstein's version of the testimony of Dean Andrews Jr., a colorful attorney who numbers among his former clients Oswald (who wanted his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps rectified) and the late David William Ferrie, a central figure in the Garrison investigation. The day after the assassination, Andrews told the Commission he received a phone call from a man he knew as Clay Bertrand, whom he described as a "lawyer without a briefcase" for local homosexuals. Bertrand asked him to go to Dallas and defend Oswald. Garrison contends Bertrand is Clay Shaw, whom he has charged with conspiracy.

According to Epstein, Andrews initially gave the FBI "several different descriptions" of Bertrand, and finally admitted that Bertrand "was merely a figment of his imagination." Later, before the Commission, Andrews stated that he had recently seen Bertrand in a bar and, Epstein says, described him as "a boy" who was "five feet eight inches" and had "sandy hair." "No other clues to Bertrand's identity turned up, however," writes Epstein, "and Wesley J. Liebeler, a Commission lawyer who conducted the investigation in this area, said he was convinced that no such person existed."

An objective reading of Andrews' testimony, however, reveals that he told the FBI that Bertrand was "approximately six feet one inch to six feet two inches in height, brown hair, and well dressed"—a description that closely matches the tall, aristocratic Shaw. As for Bertrand being a figment of his imagination, Andrews declared, "That's what the Feebees [FBI] put on." He recounted that G-men had pestered him to the point where he told them, "Write what you want, that I am nuts. I don't care." As for his later remark to the Commission's Mr. Liebeler that Bertrand was only five feet, eight inches, Andrews explained that "this time I was looking for the fellow, he was sitting down." Nowhere does he refer to Bertrand as a "boy." Epstein was perhaps confused by his exclamation: "I don't play Boy Scout and measure them."

In his superficial examination of Gar-

Continued on page 12

Sketch by Mary Morhoff

13-00000

Continued from page 8

rison's case, Epstein evidently failed to check the police records prepared upon Shaw's arrest. Thoroughly shaken by the arrest, Shaw blurted out, according to Patrolman Aloysius Habighorst, that he had used the alias "Clay Bertrand." The alias was duly entered on the fingerprint card and booking sheet.

One of the most fascinating characters in the conspiracy drama is Richard Case Nagell, a former U.S. Intelligence agent who claims he encountered Oswald in Mexico City in 1963, and had been instructed by his spy superiors to determine if the rumors of an assassination attempt had any foundation. Nagell says he learned that the first attempt against Kennedy was scheduled for September 26 in Washington, D.C., and that Oswald (who crossed the border into Mexico the day before) was to be set up as the "patsy" and shot in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. When the anti-Castro paramilitary team could not penetrate the Presidential security in Washington, Oswald got a reprieve. But Nagell, who says he was sure the attempt would come off but failed to get the FBI to listen, faked a bank robbery in El Paso on September 20 so that he would be arrested and in federal custody when the assassination occurred.

Epstein dismisses Nagell as being mentally unbalanced, noting that "court records indicated that Nagell had suffered brain damage in an airplane crash in 1957" and that, following the bank episode, he was "an inmate of a federal institution for the criminally insane in Springfield, Missouri." As he does so frequently throughout the article, Epstein delivers a version which if developed fully would throw a different light on the matter. Nagell *was* in a plane crash, but he was given Intelligence training *after* his recovery, indicating that he had no permanent brain injury. Moreover, the fact that he stood trial implies that he was legally sane. Recently, he was released from Leavenworth Penitentiary—he had been at Springfield only temporarily.

The publication of the Epstein article came at an opportune time for Clay Shaw. Obtaining advance copies, his attorneys entered it as evidence before a three-judge federal panel which was hearing arguments that the DA was "conducting a reign of terror" and "persecuting" the defendant. Apparently the panel was unimpressed, for it unanimously rejected the defense's argument and ordered the case to trial.

If Garrison does get his day in court—a day Epstein has struggled to deny him—chances are his case will hold up better than The New Yorker's brief for the defense.

—WILLIAM TURNER

[Law]

"HERE COME DE JUDGE"

CONSIDER THE REVOLT ON THE LEFT if the following occured:

The President, on the eve of his abdication, arranged to accept the resignation of the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in order to replace him with the President's former lawyer, then an associate justice;

As a parlay, the President submitted to the Senate the name of his oldest hand-holding crony to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of his former lawyer;

The chief justice, who had written a famous report designed to satisfy the people that the assassination of the President's predecessor was sans conspiracy and the sole act of a demented mind, conditioned his resignation on the Senate's approval of the appointments;

The President's ex-lawyer, when called to testify before a Senate committee, conceded that during his three years on the high court he had continued to act as the President's advisor;

That, pursuant to this role, he had sat in on numerous cabinet-level meetings, but that he had merely "summarized" the views of others for the benefit of the President;

That as a justice he had dressed down a prominent businessman who had criticized war spending, though whether his call was made at the President's request he could not say and remain faithful to the Separation of Powers;

That the businessman had retracted his statement, though in the end it proved to be accurate;

That the justice could not answer questions concerning his judicial opinions since the Constitution specifies that members of Congress may not be questioned about their acts in any place other than in Congress;

That despite this asserted Constitutional bar, the justice pointed to his dissenting vote against extending the one-man-one-vote principle to local government as proof of his devotion to State's rights;

That although he had been at the President's disposal as advisor-summarizer, he had never been involved in discussions that could conceivably reach the Court;

That the issues under discussion at the top-level meetings had ranged from the Vietnam War to riots in the cities;

That the justice had voted to jail draft card burners and had voted against taking up for consideration the legality of the war;

That he voted to give the police sweeping rights to stop-and-frisk suspects on suspicion alone;

That within two months of his proposed elevation he had authored a booklet, "Concerning Dissent and Disobedience," which limited the *moral* right to disobey laws to those "basically offensive to fundamental values of life or the Constitution" and held that even in such cases no legal defense could be urged, but jailing must be willingly accepted;

That shortly after that book was published, the justice denounced, in a rare interview from Washington, the activities of some of the Columbia University protestors as "totally inexcusable from the point of even primitive morality";

That during his first term on the Court, he cast the deciding vote upholding the conviction and five-year sentence of Ralph Ginzburg for "pandering" a non-obscene magazine;

That during each of his three terms he nearly always voted for business interests and against efforts to cut down the trusts;

That throughout his years on the Court he was widely rumored to have been one of the President's most hawkish advisors on the Vietnam War.

Consider the revolt on the left if anything like this happened in 1968.

—SIDNEY E. ZION

13-00000

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	DATE	INITIALS
1	C/SRS	6-12-68	BH
2	DC/SRS	6-13	BH
3	Mrs Hall	6/13/68	sbh
4	Mrs Hall	7/15/68	sbh
5			
6	TIGHE		

	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
	COMMENT		FILE		RETURN
	CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE

Remarks:

The attached report by Mrs. Hall based on cable traffic re appearance of a Richard NAGELL in Zurich raises question for FBI. Is NAGELL in GARRISON investigation still in prison, or is he one and the same person in Switzerland?

Since FBI has been advised by Bern Station do not believe check is necessary. Bls.

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO	DATE
Cecil C. Tighe	6/12/68

UNCLASSIFIED | CONFIDENTIAL | SECRET

FORM NO 237 Use previous editions
2-61 (40)

13-00000

SECRET

12 June 1968

[handwritten: 6/12/68]

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, LEOB/SRS

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case - #264170

REF: IN Cable 25955 dtd 6 June 1968 from [Zurich] 15-18

OUT Cable 06625 dtd 7 June 1968 to [Zurich] 15-18

Reference cables concern the claim of an individual appearing at the Consul General's office in Zurich, Switzerland on 4 June 1968 that he is one Richard Case NAGELL. NAGELL was sentenced to a 10 year term for bank robbery on 9 June 1964 and is supposedly in a federal prison in Missouri.

GARRISON interviewed Subject as a witness in his investigation according to a news clipping from the CHICAGO AMERICAN dated 2 January 1968. The clipping is marked in Subject's file which is attached. This file also contains a copy of the summary dated 18 January 1968 prepared in research on the GARRISON CASE.

It would be of interest for documentation of Subject's file to ascertain from the FBI if Subject is still in prison.

I did not receive reference IN Cable 25955 initially. Attached is a copy I obtained from OS Cable Desk. However, the original copy was routed to SRS and it is possible some one else on the Staff is already handling the matter.

[signature: Sarah K. Hall]
Sarah K. Hall
SRS/OS

Att. as Stated

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SECRET

[handwritten: 2/mc]

13-00000

ABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION | CLASSIFIED MESSAGE | TOTAL COPIES 28 | ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

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INDEX: ☐ YES ☐ NO

CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.

AT: Z

X-REF TO FILE NO.

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FILE RID ☐ RET. TO BRANCH ☐ DESTROY ☐ SIG.

ACTION EUR 8 ☒ RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, DDP ADDP CI CA5 CI/IC2 CI/RA

SECUR 4 DDP ADDP CSDO FI CI/OPS

S E C R E T 061027Z JUN 68 CITE ZURICH 1331 15-18

6 JUN 68 IN 25955

DIRECTOR INFO BERN 15-10

INK MHORDER WOMUSE

1. SUBJ, RICHARD CASE NAGELL, DPOB 5 AUG 30 NEW YORK CITY, US PASSPORT NUMBER J 543069, CAME TO CONGEN 4 JUNE, INTERVIEWED BY VICE CONSUL. TOLD INCOHERENT STORY ABOUT "WORKING FOR US GOVEERNMENT SECRET AGENCY ON MISSION TO GENEVA WHERE TO MEET JAPANESE". WANTED CONGEN ASSISTANCE TO GET MONEY WHICH CLAIMS HAD DEPOSITED NEW YORK BANK BEFORE DEPARTURE US. SUBJECT WAS TOLD BY VICE CONSUL CONGEN COULD NOT ASSIST.

2. SUBJ RETURNED TO CONGEN 5 JUNE, ASKED FOR POLITICAL OFFICER, THUS WAS REFERRED TO TEGETHOFF BY RECEPTIONIST. SUBJ MADE ASSUMPTION TEGETHOFF WAS WOFIRM, WHICH DENIED. SUBJ PUITE INCOHERENT, IN FACT, APPEARS PSYCHOTIC POSSIBLY DANGEROUS. CLAIMS WAS INTERVIEWED BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON 14-16 MAY ON CONNECTION "CIA AND PRES KENNEDY ASSASSINATION." SUBJ CLAIMS GARRISON TOLD HIM HE IN DANGER BEING KILLED. THEREFORE WANTS "INFORM CIA HE IN ZURICH."

PAGE 2 ZURICH 1331 S E C R E T 15-18

3. ABOVE FYI. CONGEN REPORTING SEPARATELY.

S E C R E T

SECRET

3/mc

13-00000

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 29

ORIG: MARY KOUREMBIS
UNIT: E/AS/S
EXT: 7963/9108
DATE: 7 JUNE 1968

SECRET

ROUTING AND/OR INITIALS - SEEN BY

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEMINATION

BY 53 PER #

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[X] NO INDEX [X] FILE IN CS FILE NO. 201-746537

CONF: EUR 6 [X] RID COPY

INFO: FILE, VR, DDP, ADDP, CI, CI/OPS, CS/DO, CI/IC2, CI/RA, CA 5, SECUR 4, FI

(classification) (date and time filed) (elite) (reference number) (pica)

SECRET 07 22 59 Z JUN 68 CITE DIRECTOR 06625

TO [ZURICH] INFO [BERN]

INK MHORDER WOMUSE

REF: [ZURICH] 1331 (IN 25955)*

1. RICHARD CASE NAGELL, AKA JOE CRAMER, JOE KRANE, ROBERT C. NOLAN, 201-746537, WELL KNOWN TO LNERGO. SUBJECT ENTERED US ARMY 1948 HONORABLY DISCHARGED CAPTAIN 1959. DURING KOREAN CONFLICT RECEIVED MANY CAMPAIGN AWARDS. SOLE SURVIVOR AIRPLANE CRASH NOVEMBER 1954, SUFFERED FACIAL DISFIGUREMENT AND GIVEN SEVERAL PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS. MOTHER, BROTHER, FORMER WIFE, AND FRIEND OF NAGELL ALL CONSIDER HIM TO BE MENTALLY DISTRUBED. NO INDICATION NAGELL INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE, COMMUNIST PARTY, OR FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE ACTIVITY.

2. IN 1964 LETTER TO LNERGO NAGELL REFERRED TO ANOTHER LETTER WHICH HE ALLEGEDLY WROTE TO LNERGO IN 1963 RE OSWALD. LNERGO FILES CONTAIN NO RECORD OF 1963 LETTER. NAGELL IMPRISONED ON BANK ROBBERY CHARGE AND HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

3. WE ASSUME BERN PASSING REFERENCE INFO TO ~~LNERGO.~~ FBI

END OF MESSAGE

C/EUR | CI/STAFF | C/E/AS

RELEASING OFFICER | COORDINATING OFFICERS | AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET

GROUP 1
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COPY NO. 3

SECRET

18 January 1968

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case

ALLEGATION:

Richard Case NAGELL, "a highly decorated infantry Captain in the Korean War", alleges that he became a CIA agent. He said he fired the gun in the bank at El Paso, Texas because he wanted to be in custody when the assassination of President KENNEDY took place. NAGELL charged that "the FBI illegally seized from him evidence crucial to his defense, such as notebooks containing the names of certain CIA employees, photographs, two Mexican tourist cards (one in the name of Joseph KRAMER, the other in the name of Albert HIDEL) and receipts for registered mail, including the one for the letter sent HOOVER warning of the assassination. NAGELL claimed he was instructed to "arrow" the patsy, that is kill him (OSWALD) after the assassination. He contended he got cold feet and this was his reason for the attempted bank robbery, he would rather be arrested than commit murder and treason.The article alleges that while it was suggested in court that an airplane crash NAGELL survived mentally affected him, he was given intelligence training after the crash. Also, NAGELL complains he has been salted away because of what he knows.

CIA CONNECTION:

None; although, Subject was of interest to OS in 1964 and early 1965 because of information furnished to the Agency by the FBI that he had in his possession the names of six CIA employees at the time of his arrest for bank robbery at El Paso, Texas on 20 September 1963.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SECRET

SOURCE:

1968 RAMPARTS
Article by William
W. TURNER

OS INDICES RESULTS:

Subject became of interest to the Office of Security in March 1964 when the FBI informed the Agency that Subject had in his possession at the time of his arest for bank robbery at El Paso, Texas on 20 September 1963 the name of Richard FECTEAU (an individual by this name was captured by the Chinese Communists and is now in prison in China) and of six Agency employees. Research failed to reveal any reason why NAGELL had these names in his possession. It was concluded that while NAGELL is unquestionably unbalanced, his story of being involved in espionage is not fully contradicted by evidence. He could have been contacted by a Soviet agent while in Washington, D. C. in December 1962 or while he was in Mexico City in September and October 1962. His file contains mostly FBI reports dated 1962 and 1964 and in these are documented his history of mental instability and physical complaints stemming from the plane crash. Attached is a chronology dated 3 March 1965 made from the information contained in the FBI reports. At the time this security research was conducted, it was recommended that NAGELL be personally interviewed by a representative of OS in the hope that NAGELL might reveal how he came into the possession of these names but no further action is indicated in his file and this interview was not undertaken.

DETAILS:

Subject's file reflects no Agency interest in him prior to March 1964 when the names of CIA employees were found in his possession when arrested for bank robbery.

The RAMPARTS claim that he received intelligence training after the plane crash is true. The crash occurred 28 November 1954 and he graduated from Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird, Maryland on 15 August 1955. He served in Korea and Japan as a member of the U. S. Army Counterintelligence Corps, terminating about 1958. A Lt. Col. Ned W. GLENN who served with NAGELL personally in Korea advised that NAGELL was not stable mentally and that this instability was probably due to brain damage suffered in the airplane crash.

The RAMPARTS article's claim that NAGELL said he fired the gun in the bank at El Paso, Texas because he wanted to be in custody when the assassination took place is not completely in conflict with a statement NAGELL made on 1 January 1964 which was, however, after the assassination. (see page 4 of chronology)

The RAMPARTS article's allegation that the FBI took from NAGELL a notebook containing the names of CIA employees is true.

NAGELL's complaint that he was "salted away" is open to speculation. A ten year prison sentence does appear harsh, considering the documented brain

damage he suffered in the B-25 plane crash while he was in the U. S. Army.

13-00000 Page Page Page

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AMERICAN

E-439,360
S-494,503
JAN 2 1968

Mabley's Report:

Garrison Case—Can We Afford Not to Listen?

BY JACK MABLEY

THE INVESTIGATION INTO the assassination of President Kennedy is being reopened. It is being conducted by a prosecutor with the power of subpena and a grand jury with the power to indict.



JIM GARRISON

It would be better for the country if the federal government were making the investigation rather than a New Orleans official who has been accused of being u n s t a b l e and of seeking headlines.

However, the federal government shows no signs of wanting to reopen the matter, and the prosecutor, Jim Garrison, appears to be quite insistent on carrying it thru.

A number of writers and self-appointed investigators also are dissatisfied with conflicting facts and unanswered questions, and they continue to publish evidence to rebut the Warren commission conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was involved in the assassination.

ONE OF THE MOST persistent critics of the Warren conclusion is Ramparts magazine. This is a liberal, no, a radical publication which represents the viewpoint of a small minority. However, it has done some effective investigative reporting, particularly in exposing the CIA infiltration into college activities.

Ramparts assigned an investigator, William W. Turner, who they say is a former FBI agent, to spend 9 months looking into the New Orleans evidence.

"I have worked closely with the D. A. [Garrison] and his staff," Turner reports. "In my opinion, there is no question that they have uncovered a conspiracy."

The gist of the New Orleans case is that Oswald was involved with a heterogeneous group of adventurers, anti-Castro Cubans, and radical righters who included members of the Minutemen and American Nazis.

Their common cause was to encourage or mount a revolt in Cuba against Castro. They also were strongly anti-communist.

There is no question this group existed. Garrison has evidence that Oswald was part of it. Garrison's investigators have evidence that Oswald's pro-Russian leanings actually were a front, or a disguise to conceal his real role as an anti-communist.

GARRISON BELIEVES THAT Oswald was schooled in covert operations by the CIA while in the marine corps at Atsugi naval station in Japan. Supporting evidence is Oswald's proficiency in the Russian language, the source of which was never explained, the ease with which he entered Russia, and the lack of censure by the government on his return, or by the marine corps in his discharge.

In effect, Garrison feels Oswald was either a CIA agent or was involved with CIA activities.

The New Orleans group was angry at President Kennedy because of the failure of the Bay of Pigs operation and because they thought Kennedy wasn't sufficiently anti-communist.

Garrison has dozens of witnesses he will subpena to fit bits and pieces into the puzzle. Individually, many can be dismissed as unreliable, but collectively they raise many questions that an objective observer would like to see resolved.

It certainly is within the power of the federal government to disprove every one of these witnesses' stories, if they can be disproved. Presumably, the federal government does not want to dignify Garrison's allegations with formal denials.

IF THERE IS ANY substance to Garrison's charges, two powerful agencies of the federal government stand to be discredited. Garrison has interviewed one witness, Richard Cass Nagell, a highly decorated Korean war veteran who claims to have been a CIA agent, who says he sent a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning him of the assassination plot. If this is true, Hoover and the FBI would be guilty of dreadful dereliction of duty.

The CIA and CIA fronts are deeply involved in the activities of the men Garrison believes plotted the President's murder.

Turner, the Ramparts investigator, believes powerful government agencies are doing everything in their power to discredit Garrison.

Ten persons involved in the case have died, most of them violently, since the assassination. All went to their graves with information Garrison considers pertinent to his investigation.

Unless Garrison is killed or removed from office in some way, it is difficult to see what can stop him from airing these stories, probably in a court of law so that the public may judge their validity.

13-00000

NOTE: ARRB [illegible] [illegible] text in document [illegible] this Doc

STATE DEPT TELEGRAMS RE RICHARD NAGELL

1) DATED:
   1) 25 MAR 1969
   2) 16 APR. 1969
   3) 17 APR. 1969
   4) 22 MAY. 1969

2) PSYCHIATRIST'S REPORT, STATE AIRGRAM FROM BERLIN DATED 29 OCT. 1968

3) STATE DEPT. TELEGRAMS DATED 19 OCT. 1968 AND 22 OCT. 1968

13-00000

TRANSMITTAL SLIP | DATE 6-6-69

TO: Mr. Murphy

ROOM NO. | BUILDING

REMARKS:

File on Richard Case Nagell, # 264170, is permanent to Sarah Hall. This is a James Garrison Case.

FROM: Janet

ROOM NO. | BUILDING | EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55 | REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED. | (47)

TRANSMITTAL SLIP | DATE [illegible]-3

TO: Janet

ROOM NO. | BUILDING

REMARKS:

Check up SRs has n FFOB has file on This or card arrg'd. If not run Traces but don't pull files

Jim

FROM:

ROOM NO. | BUILDING | EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55 | REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED. | (47)

13-00000

99146 **Department of State** **TELEGRAM**

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EUR3, CI

CONFIDENTIAL HCG639

PAGE 01 STATE 069053

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APPROVED BY:SCS:HOBART LUPPI
PPT:MR. RITCHIE (PHONE)
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TO AMCONSUL FRANKFURT
INFO AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY ROME
AMEMBASSY MADRID
AMCONSUL ZURICH
USMISSION BERLIN

C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 069053

PARIS PASS USSS

REF: BERLIN 754; STATE 62744 - RICHARD NAGELL

1. IF NAGELL STILL FRANKFURT OR INQUIRES AT ADDRESSEE POSTS HE MAY BE INFORMED DEPARTMENT ATTEMPTED TO TRACE WIFE BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO.

2. A SEARCH OF THE AVAILABLE PASSPORT FILES DISCLOSED NO RECORD ON MITSUKO TAKAHASHI NAGELL.

GP-4. ROGERS

CONFIDENTIAL

13-00000

92224 **Department of State** **TELEGRAM**

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEM BY 9 PER # TOTAL COPIES: 28

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EUR3, FE2, CI, CI/PS, FI, DDP

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41
ACTION SCS 04
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INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 5522
AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY ROME
AMCONSUL ZURICH

S E C R E T MADRID 1429

ROME FOR VA OFFICE EUROPE

SUBJECT: WELFARE:RICHARD CASE NAGELL

REF: BERLIN 668

1. IN INTERVIEWS WITH CONSULAR OFFICER ZURICH FEBRUARY 27 AND 28 NAGELL MADE USUAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST USG PARTICULARLY FBI AND CIA, AND PUBLICITY THREATS.

2. NAGELL SUBSEQUENTLY VISITED CONSULATE BARCELONA MARCH 10, AND MADE FIRST OF SEVERAL VISITS EMBASSY MADRID MARCH 20 WHERE HE TALKED AT GREAT LENGTH WITH P&W OFFICERS, DEFENSE ATTACHE, CHIEF CONSEC, AND MADE BUT DID NOT KEEP APPOINTMENT WITH CULTURAL ATTACHE.

3. ACCORDING CAS, NAGELL IS NOT AND HAS NEVER BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH CAS. INFO FROM DEPT: NAGELL'S MENTAL AFFLICTION ORIGINATED IN BRAIN DAMAGE SUFFERED AIR CRASH NOVEMBER 1954. DIAGNOSIS DATED 4 FEB 1955: PARANOID PERSONALITY, PASSIVE AGRESSIVE PERSONALITY REACTION.

4. ACTIVITIES IN MADRID: IN INTERVIEW WITH THREE CONSULAR OFFICERS NAGELL ACCUSED USG AGENCIES OF "LEANING ON HIM" AND DEMAND OFFICERS PASS THE WORD AROUND TO "LAY OFF" OR HE

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 MADRID 01429 181241Z

WOULD BLOW UP. ALSO ASSERTED DEPT HAD BROKEN PROMISE LOCATE WIFE AND CHILDREN, REPEATED THAT CHILDREN ONLY THING IN WORLD THAT MEANT ANYTHING TO HIM, THAT IF HE COULD NOT FIND THEM HE WOULD TAKE LEAVE OF THIS WORLD AND WOULD TAKE SOMEBODY WITH HIM. IN LAST MEETING WITH CONSUL APRIL 7 CONSUL HAD TWO MARINE GUARDS PRESENT VIEW USAF PSYCHIATRIST'S ADVISE TO TAKE NO CHANCES WHATEVER. NAGELL UPSET BY GUARDS PRESENCE AND BY CONSUL'S REFUSAL PERMIT HIS TAPING RECORDING INTERVIEW AND TO SHOW HIM REGULATIONS PROHIBITING RECORDING. NAGELL BELABORED PATIENT CONSUL FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS. CONSUL INFORMED HIM THAT DEPT HAD ENDEAVORED LOCATE WIFE AND CHILDREN WITHOUT SUCCESS, AND PROMISED TO QUERY DEPT WHAT SPECIFIC STEPS DEPT HAD TAKEN THIS MATTER. NAGELL FINALLY SAID HE WOULD LEAVE SPAIN BECAUSE OF CONSUL'S ACTION (USE OF GUARDS) AND REQUESTED THAT REPLY FROM DEPT BE FORWARDED PARIS WHERE HE WAS GOING. ALSO INFORMED CONSUL HE WOULD "GET HIM", BUT THROUGH POCKETBOOK, BY SUING HIM IN US. IN THIS INTERVIEW NAGELL DENIED HAVING MADE THREATS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, ONLY "PROMISES" OF PUBLICITY AND OF "PLAYING FOOTSIE WITH CERTAIN SOURCES" IF DEPT DID NOT LOCATE CHILDREN. PRIOR DEPARTURE FROM MADRID NAGEL SENT CONSUL POST CARD WITH MESSAGE IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND WRITING, WHICH TRANSLATED MEANS "WITHOUT EYES WE CANNOT SEE", AND SALUATION IN SPANISH MEANING "GOOD LUCK".

5. DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST IN LAST MADRID INTERVIEW: (1) CONSUL TOLD NAGELL GENTLY HE (NAGELL) NEVER EMPLOYED BY CAS. NAGELL INSISTED YES, HE COULD PROVE IT, BUT CONSUL DID NOT PURSUE SUBJECT. (2) NAGELL SEVERELY CRITICIZED STATE DEPT FOR PERMITTING CAS AGENTS INTO ITS MIDST IN FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS, SAID HE KNEW OF AT LEAST TWO CAS AGENTS IN ZURICH AND THAT CAS NOT RPT NOT SUPPOSED TO HAVE AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND. (3) NAGELL HAD ANOTHER STORY WHICH COULD BE OF INTEREST TO NEWS MEDIA: HE ALLEGED THAT IN 1957, "IN TIME OF PEACE", HE HAD BEEN COURIER OF TREASURY PLATES FROM US TO JAPAN FOR COUNTERFEITING NORTH KOREAN CURRENCY.

6. COPIES OF RELEVANT CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOW BY POUCH.

GP-1. MCAULIFFE

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92140 **Department of State** **TELEGRAM**

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CONFIDENTIAL HCF755

PAGE 01 STATE 059324

17
ORIGIN SCS 04
INFO EUR 08,SCA 01,VA 01,L 03,CIAE 00,INR 07,NSAE 00,RSC 01,DODE 00,
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R 172201Z APR 69
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO USMISSION BERLIN
INFO AMEMBASSY MADRID
AMEMBASSY PARIS
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AMCONSUL ZURICH

C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 059324

ROME FOR VA

REF: BERLIN 668 RICHARD NAGELL

1. FEBRUARY 27 AND 28, 1969 NAGELL CALLED CONGEN ZURICH STATING HE HAD BEEN ENTICED RETURN US IN 1968 WITH PROMISES HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN WOULD BE LOCATED. ON MARCH 10 NAGELL APPEARED CONGEN BARCELONA REQUESTING INFO RE WIFE AND CHILDREN.

2. NAGELL APPEARED AT EMBASSY MADRID MARCH 21 WITHOUT FUNDS. REQUESTED HIS SISTER, MRS. GAMBERT, BE ASKED SEND HIM DOLS 75 FROM HIS BANK ACCOUNT FOR TRUST FUND WITH DEPARTMENT AND THAT SISTER CASH HIS MONTHLY CHECK FOR HIM AND CABLE THE MONEY TO HIM CARE AMEXCO MADRID. APRIL 3 VISITED EMBASSY AGAIN RE HIS VA CHECK AND REQUESTED ASSISTANCE ADMISSION TORREJON AFBASE HOSPITAL FOR QUOTE NERVOUS CONDITION UNQUOTE. ACCUSED DEPARTMENT AGAIN OF BREAKING ITS PROMISE HELP HIM LOCATE WIFE AND CHILDREN. LAST CALLED EMBASSY MADRID APRIL

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CTL NO 3034 REQUESTOR HALL OFFICE SRS 24APR69

N3034 NAGELL,MITSUKO TAKAHASHI

NAGELL,MITSUKO OR 64 R264170
/A TAKAHASHI,MITSUKO
/A NAGELL,RICHARD C/MRS /Y F
/D FBI 12JUN64 P1 NAGELL,RICHARD CASE EX SPO /T MRS
/Z 0933602
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9C943 **Department of State** **TELEGRAM**

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CONFIDENTIAL HCG655

PAGE 01 BERLIN 00668 161130Z

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ACTION SCS 04

INFO EUR 17,SCA 01,VA 01,L 03,INR 07,CIAE 00,NSAE 00,P 04,USIA 12,

DODE 00,PPT 02,/051 W

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R 161100Z APR 69
FM USMISSION BERLIN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4104
INFO AMEMBASSY MADRID
AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY ROME
AMCONSUL ZURICH

C O N F I D E N T I A L BERLIN 0668

ROME FOR VA

SUBJECT: WELFARE: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

REF: BERLIN 2567

1. NAGELL HAS RETURNED TO BERLIN. HE CALLED AT MISSION APRIL 10 AND AGAIN APRIL 14. SINCE HE WAS OBVIOUSLY IRRATIONAL CONSULAR OFFICER URGED HIM TO CALL ON ARMY PSYCHIATRIST IN BERLIN FAMILIAR WITH HIS CASE, WHICH HE DID APRIL 15. PSYCHIATRIST SAYS HE IS MENTALLY ILL AND SHOULD BE HOSPITALIZED.

2. NAGELL SAID HE RETURNED TO BERLIN BECAUSE HE HAD "CONNECTIONS" WITH LOCAL PRESS WHO WOULD PUBLICIZE HIS "COMPLAINTS" AGAINST US GOVT (LACK OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT, LACK OF ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING FAMILY IN US, "TRUE" ROLE OF WASHINGTON LAWYER RICEY NEW, ETC.).

3. IN VIEW NAGELL'S HISTORY OF IMPRISONMENT IN EAST GERMANY, FORMER INTELLIGENCE CONNECTIONS AND MENTAL CONDITION (FOR WHICH HE IS APPARENTLY ENTITLED TO FULL VA BENEFITS) WE CONSIDER NAGELL'S PRESENCE IN BERLIN UNDESIRABLE (BOTH FOR HIMSELF AND FOR US GOVT) AND HOPE WE CAN PERSUADE HIM LEAVE OF HIS OWN ACCORD. ANY INFORMATION ON HIS ACTIVITIES SINCE LEAVING

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SCS - Mr. Wallace Clarke   September 5, 1969

SY/PrS - Keith O. Lynch

201-746537

NAGELL, Richard Case

no 201

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 25, 1969 concerning your request to locate Mrs. Mitsuko Takahasi NAGELL, the wife of Subject.

Efforts by the SY Los Angeles Field Office to locate Mitsuko Takahashi NAGELL, aka Mrs. Richard Case NAGELL, aka Mitsuko TAKAHASHI, met with negative results.

Attached for your information and retention is a copy of an SY memorandum dated September 2, 1969 which indicates that an individual identified only as R.C. NAGELL placed an advertisement in the East Village Other, a New York underground newspaper, which makes obscene reference to both the Central Intelligence Agency and SY.

Attachment:

As stated

(1) To C/SRS
2 Murphy
3. Mrs Hall

cc - Central Intelligence Agency
United States Secret Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Mr. Johnson PPT

Previous record on NAGELL

DST
18786

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1 ATT H/W

CS COPY

201-746537

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, O/SY
Thru: Chief, O/SY/E

DATE: September 2, 1969

FROM : L.G.Marcell, O/SY/E

SUBJECT: Item in East Village Other, August 20, 1969

This past weekend, I visited a friend who had just returned from New York City, bringing back a copy of a New York underground newspaper, the East Village Other, dated August 20, 1969.

Out of curiosity, I paged through the paper and, on page 17, found a so-called classified section, consisting generally of ads for male and female artists models and offerings of books alleged to instruct one in the art of synthesizing hallucinogenics.

In the personal columns of this section, the following was noted, a verbatim transcript of which is set forth:

> "Caught In The Act. Notice to the CIA and all SY shitheads who participated in Project Purple Shaft: After that fiasco in the GIR you worms did your best to screw, blue and tattoo me. You even tried to have my ass dusted in Berlin . . . you fuckups. Now its my turn to do a little shafting.
>
> Cordially, R. C. NAGELL."

Card indices in SY/E reflect no indication that anyone named R. C. NAGELL or any variation thereof, including NAGLE or NOGELL, has ever been granted clearance in this office.

A check in SY files reflected a record on Richard Case NAGELL, born August 5, 1930, who apprently is identical with the individual who authored the above item. A cursory review of the file reflects that NAGELL has been of interest to both the FBI and the Department in recent years.

While NAGELL may be something of a crackpot, the item does appear to contain somewhat of an implied threat. For this reason, the information is forwarded for your consideration and for any action which may be considered necessary.

Attachment: SY file on Richard Case NAGELL

DST 18786

Group 1

Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

Input to US Defector Machine Program
25 Sep. 69 - AHS

CS COPY

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O/SY/E: LGMarcell

201-746537

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1969 PROC. DIV. OF SECURITY

HW ATTACH. DST 746537

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CONFIDENTIAL HCM231

28 Mar 69 S/C

PAGE 01 MADRID 01109 252147Z

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INFO SCA 01,EUR 08,FBI 01,SY 03,PPT 02,SSO 00,INR 07,CIAE 00,NSAE 00, L 03,/029 W

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O 251816Z MAR 69
FM AMEMBASSY MADRID
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5385

C O N F I D E N T I A L MADRID 1109

~~C O R R E C T E D C O P Y LIMDIS CAPTION DELETED)~~

SUBJ: NAGELL, RICHARD C.

1. DOB POB UNKNOWN. RICHARD C. NAGELL, PPT J543069, ISSUED 5/24/68, ADDRESS 8225 GRAND AVENUE, ELM HURST, N.Y. 11373, VISITED CONSULATE GENERAL IN BARCELONA ON MARCH 10, AND VISITED THE EMBASSY ON MARCH 21. DURING CONVERSATIONS WITH ROBERT S. DRISCOLL, CONSUL OFFICER, NAGELL REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

2. IN THE SUMMER OF 1968, NAGELL WAS ARRESTED ON A TRAIN ENROUTE TO BERLIN FROM FRANKFURT. HE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY PLACED IN CONFINEMENT IN EAST GERMANY AND HELD THERE AS A PRISONER UNTIL OCTOBER 1968. AFTER HE WAS RELEASED, HE CROSSED INTO WEST BERLIN, WHERE HE WAS DEBRIEFED AT THE U.S. MISSION BY STATE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES, ONE OF WHOM HE SUSPECTED TO BE AN EMPLOYEE OF ANOTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY. HE ALLEGED THAT HE WAS "WORKED OVER" BY HIS EAST GERMAN CAPTORS, WHO SUSPECTED THAT HE WAS WORKING FOR ANOTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY. NAGELL CLAIMED THAT AT TIME OF HIS ARREST, HE WAS TAKEN FROM HIS TRAIN COMPARTMENT "BY NAME".

3. NAGELL CLAIMED THAT DURING DEBRIEFING, HE WAS PROMISED ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING HIS CHILDREN WHOM HE SAID WERE RESIDING WITH THEIR MOTHER SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES. HE CLAIMED THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT KEPT ITS PROMISE, AND DEMANDED THAT THE EMBASSY IN MADRID TAKE ACTION TO HELP LOCATE HIS CHILDREN, WHOM HE SAID ARE THE ONLY THINGS THAT MEAN

7

Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 MADRID 01109 252147Z

ANYTHING TO HIM.

4. NAGELL THREATENED TO HAVE HIMSELF ARRESTED BY SPANISH POLICE, OR DEFECT TO EAST GERMANY IF HE DOESN'T RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FROM U.S. SOURCE. NAGELL CLAIMED THAT HE HAS LEFT "VERY COMPROMISING" CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS WITH "FRIENDS" IN SWITZERLAND WHO WILL FORWARD THEM TO THE "APPROPRIATE" NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES, ONE OF WHOM HE SAID IS LUDWIG MORELLI, WHOM NAGELL CLAIMED IS DERSPIEGAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ZURICH.

5. NAGELL CLAIMED TO BE A FORMER ARMY OFFICER WHO HELD THE RANK OF CAPTAIN. HE ALLEGED THAT HIS ARMY SERIAL NUMBER IS 02028346, THAT HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY ON OCTOBER 29, 1959, AND THAT HE IS RECEIVING 100 PERCENT DISABILITY FROM THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION. INSANITY

6. NAGELL EXPLAINED, IN A RATHER ARTICULATE MANNER, THAT HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY THE FBI SHORTLY AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IN 1963, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED, UNJUSTLY IN HIS OPINION, IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, UNTIL EARLY 1968 AT WHICH TIME HE HAD BEEN ACQUITTED AND RELEASED. HE SAID THAT THE REASON WHY HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE FIRST PLACE WAS THAT HE HAD WORKED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN AN ASSIGNMENT WITH A "U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCY."

IT WAS A LONG STORY, HE SAID, AND HE DID NOT WANT TO GIVE ME ALL THE DETAILS, BUT INSTEAD WANTED TO ASSURE ME THAT HE HAD BEEN IN THE "INTELLIGENCE GAME" FOR A LONG TIME. NAGELL ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN HELD IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY FOR SUCH A LONG PERIOD BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO REVEAL TO THE FBI ANY INFORMATION ABOUT HIS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES-- AND THAT FURTHERMORE HE WAS VISITED BY CIA AGENTS WHILE IN PRISON WHO CAUTIONED HIM TO KEEP HIS MOUTH SHUT ABOUT HIS TIES WITH OSWALD.

7. REQUEST COPY OF OM FROM ZURICH TO DEPARTMENT PERTAINING TO SUBJECT, AND REQUEST CHECK OF APPROPRIATE SOURCES IN NAME OF SUBJECT AND ADVISE OF RESULTS SOONEST.

MCAULIFFE

NOTE: LIMDIS CAPTION DELETED PER MR. HARRIS, S/S-O 3/25/59

4/8/69

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5/5-56

AIRGRAM

75-7-1 US-Glee 4/1
Nagell, Richard Case

RS/R	REP	AF	ARA
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LAB	TAR	TR	XMB
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USIA	NSA	CIA	

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A-903

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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OCT 31 4 08 PM 1968

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ANALYSIS BRANCH

4455090368

FROM : USBER, Berlin

DATE: October 29, 1968

SUBJECT : Psychiatrist's Report on Richard Case Nagell, US Citizen Released by GDR

REF : Berlin A-901, October 24, 1968

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OCT 31 P 5 44

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A detailed statement prepared by the psychiatrist of the U.S. Army Hospital in Berlin, dated October 23, 1968, has been received on the results of an examination of Richard Case Nagell.

The full text of the psychiatrist's findings is transmitted in the enclosure.

MORRIS

AK

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Enclosure
Text of psychiatrist's findings.

Group 4 - Downgraded at three-year intervals. Declassified 12 years after date of origin.

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FORM 10-64 DS-323

Drafted by: EAS:AKlay:dh

Drafting Date: 10/28/68

Phone No.:

Contents and Classification Approved by: EAS:AKlay

Clearances: AK MIN:DKlein

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Background

My initial contact with Mr. Nagell was when he was expelled from the DDR by the East German officials who forcibly propelled him toward us over the borderline into West Berlin. As we initially escorted Mr. Nagell back to US Army Hospital Berlin in the US Mission vehicle, he seemed unsure of where he was, and who we were, as well as being angry and belligerent about his treatment by the East Germans. In the course of the two hour interview which was then conducted at the hospital, Mr. Nagell gradually regained his composure and gave a more cooperative and coherent history. At his insistance, the interview took place in the presence of the attorney Mr. Ricey S. New, Jr., who acted in an unofficial capacity as a legally oriented "friend."

The salient aspects of Mr. Nagell's history are as follows. He says he was on active military duty (Army) from 1948 until 1959. For the first three of these years he was an enlisted man, and for the last six he was an officer, working in military intelligence. In 1954 he was the sole survivor in a plane crash which resulted in a brain concussion, numerous physical injuries, and prolonged military hospitalization. Mr. Nagell now claims that he believes it was this head injury which resulted in his "unstable personality and immature or impulsive behaviour." He attributes to this instability his marital difficulties and his decision to resign his commission in 1959, something which he now considers unwise. At the time of his leaving the service he was not awarded a disability pension, but he says that he was later able to successfully petition the VA for a "64% disability." He claims that he had never seen a psychiatrist during his military career.

From 1959 to 1962 he says that he worked for the State of California as an investigator for various bureaus. His marital difficulties had increased and his wife insisted on separation, keeping with her their two children. Nagell says that one night in 1962 he became intoxicated, and tried to break down the door to her apartment. On this basis he says he lost his job and says that for the next year he "just drifted," apparently without motivation to work, supporting himself on his disability pension and financial aid from his sister. He is not certain about whether or not the divorce from his wife has ever been legally completed.

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In September 1963 he was accused of committing an act which he now says was bred out of his feeling of hopelessness and desperation. He claims that in a confused way he attempted while armed to rob a bank and was easily apprehended. For the next 4 1/2 years followed a complicated series of trials, appeals and retrials. In addition to spending these years in prison, he also had at least three prison hospitalizations for psychiatric observation. His appeals apparently hinged on his contention that he was "temporarily insane" at the time of the crime. He was not considered insane at any time during his imprisonment, and his claim to temporary insanity found support in the expert testimony of a noted American neurologist, Dr. Edwin Weinstein. Dr. Weinstein apparently interpreted Nagell's EEG's (electro-encephalograms) as being abnormal and argued that Nagell had developed a "paranoid personality, and instability" on the basis of his brain injury. This contention was apparently disputed by other expert witnesses, but in any case Nagell was officially acquitted on April 29 of this year.

Nagell says he then went to the New York area, where his sister (his closest relative) resides, but he claims an additional complication in his life had risen in that he had once been an "acquaintance" of Lee Harvey Oswald, and had been implicated in a possible plot to assassinate President Kennedy in an article in RAMPARTS magazine which appeared in January 1968. Mr. Nagell firmly denies that he was involved in any way with any such conspiracy, and was in fact imprisoned at the time of the assassination. On the basis of this magazine article Nagell says that Mr. Garrison, the attorney general from New Orleans who is arguing that a conspiracy existed in the assassination, came up to New York to interview him. Nagell says that he denied that he had any information of use to Mr. Garrison, but that the interview left him with two fears. One fear was that Garrison might subpoena him to testify in the New Orleans proceedings, and the other fear was that the CIA might try to "eliminate" him, a suspicion which he says was planted in his mind by Mr. Garrison. He says that soon afterwards while walking down a street at night in New York City he was almost run over by a car without lights. He interpreted this as being an attempt at murder by the CIA and in some haste left the country for a tour of Europe.

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In June, shortly thereafter, he discussed with an American consular official in Zurich his recurrent fear that the CIA was going to "hit" him. His next travel point was to West Berlin, and on June 11, 1968, while his train was traversing the DDR, he says that he was taken off the train and illegally detained. He is not certain why he was taken off the train but admits to having talked freely on the train to other passengers about his life history, and he was also carrying with him a heavy portfolio of all of his Army and government records involved with his service career, disability, and imprisonment. For several months Nagell claims that he was interrogated by the East Germans and repeatedly asked to confess his role as a spy or government agent. Eventually, Nagell says that he concluded the only way to be released would be to feign mental illness, which he says he proceeded to do. This was several weeks ago and he says he was soon examined by an East German psychiatrist and events were set in motion which culminated in his release today, four and one-half months after his detention began.

Mr. Nagell's plans for the future center around returning to the United States and beginning an appeal to the government to grant him a psychiatric disability pension, as well as for his physical disability, on the basis of his head injury. He no longer believes that it is realistic to think that the CIA was trying to kill him.

Mental Status Exam

Mr. Nagell is a tall, 38 year old male who shows the evidence of a prior head injury in the form of extensive scars on the left side of his face, facial asymmetry due to seventh nerve injury, reconstructive surgery on his left ear, etc. In addition he shows some healed incisions on his left wrist which he claims were superficial lacerations self-inflicted at the time of his first imprisonment in 1963, and again a few weeks ago in the DDR. He denies that in either instance he seriously intended to kill himself. He is of superior intelligence and shows a remarkable memory for dates and names. Initially he was belligerent, angry, and suspicious of every effort made to help him. Over the span of two hours, he gradually became more cooperative and rational. He is in his own terms a "chronically paranoid person" by which he means that he is always highly suspicious and tends to impute intentions where none may exist. Despite his

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overall suspiciousness, and his fears about the CIA, there was no overt evidence of psychosis. His nutritional state and general well-being both appeared to be good.

Summary

In summary then we seem to be dealing with a person who has had a personality disorder for a number of years, manifested by emotional instability, impulsive behaviour, a tendency to be litigious, and a general suspicious or paranoid orientation. It is difficult to know how much of what he is saying is factual, but it may be that in June of this year he was becoming "borderline" or even delusional in his thinking about possible attempts on his life, and this probably explains his flight to Europe. Currently, he is not psychotic and seems competent in a legal and psychiatric sense to negotiate his own affairs and be a free citizen again.

His own closing words provide a lighter note to what otherwise has been a complicated and serious mishap. "Well, I'll tell you one thing, that's the last time I ever take a train through East Germany!"

/s/

George R. Babineau
CPT, MC
Psychiatrist
U.S. Army Hospital, Berlin

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ACTION SS 70

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FM USMISSION BERLIN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3311
INFO AMEMBASSY BONN PRIORITY

S E C R E T BERLIN 2538

LIMDIS

SUBJ: US PRISONERS IN EAST GERMANY - RICHARD CASE NAGELL AND LEON BURRIS JAMES

REF: STATE 258355

1. RICEY NEW CALLED AT MISSION OCT 21 AND OUTLINED BOTH CASES IN SENSE REFTEL.

2. VOGEL INVITED RICEY NEW AND MISSION OFFICER TO CALL AT HIS EAST BERLIN OFFICE OCT 22. STANGE NOT IN ACTION DUE TO INJURIES SUFFERED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT LAST WEEK.

3. AT CONFERENCE IN HIS OFFICE, VOGEL STATED NAGELL RELEASE SCHEDULED BY EAST GERMAN AUTHORITIES FOR OCT 23 AT 0930, TO TAKE PLACE AT SANDKRUGBRUECKE CROSSING POINT. "THE RELEASE WILL BE UNCONDITIONAL AS AN EXPRESSION OF GOODWILL," ACCORDING TO VOGEL.

4. VOGEL DESCRIBED NAGELL CONDITION AS "NOT GOOD AT ALL, FREQUENTLY QUITE BAD, ACCORDING TO PHYSICIAN WHO WILL BE WITH HIM WHEN HE IS DELIVERED BY AMBULANCE." VOGEL WILL DELIVER NAGELL TO RICEY NEW WHO WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MISSION OFFICER AND CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST US ARMY HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

5. WHEN DELIVERY MADE DEPARTMENT WILL BE INFORMED IN BRIEF FLASH TELEGRAM. NO RPT NO PRESS STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED BY MISSION.

SECRET

STATE DEPT. DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW
☐ Retain class'n ☐ Change to ______
☒ Declassify in part and excise as shown
☒ Declassify ☐ After ______
EO 12958, 25X ( )( )( )
☐ With concurrence of ______ (not) (obtained)
IPS/CR/IR by ______ Date 9/23/98

Department of State

CABLE SECRETARIAT DISSEM BY PER # TOTAL COPIES: TELEGRAM

FILE, RF.

SECRET

6. VOGEL EXPRESSED HOPE THAT CASE OF JAMES COULD ALSO BE CLOSED IN SIMILAR FASHION "WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS." CHARGES STILL UNKNOWN IN BOTH CASES BUT VOGEL EXPECTS TO HAVE IN NEAR FUTURE "BASIC DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE STILL IN HANDS OF STATE SECURITY AUTHORITIES" AND WILL INFORM US.

GP-3. MORRIS

SECRET

14554

Department of State

TELEGRAM

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SECRET HCM582 PAGE 01 STATE 258355

ORIGIN SS 10

INFO OCT 00, 010 R

DRAFTED BY: EUR/GER: HRPHELPS
APPROVED BY: GER: MR. JOHNPOLL
S/S: MR. SMITH (DRAFT)
EUR: MR. CUHAN

011460

R 200012 OCT 68
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO USMISSION BERLIN
INFO AMEMBASSY BONN

266602

S E C R E T STATE 258355

LIMDIS

SUBJECT: U.S. PRISONERS IN EAST GERMANY - RICHARD CASE NAGELL AND LEON BURRIS JAMES

1. RICEY NEW INFORMED DEPARTMENT OCTOBER 18 THAT NAGELL WILL BE RELEASED OCTOBER 23; WILL REQUIRE IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION DUE TO MENTAL CONDITION. RICEY NEW ARRIVING BERLIN AFTERNOON OCTOBER 21 AND WILL COORDINATE ARRANGEMENTS WITH MISSION.

2. RICEY NEW ALSO INFORMED BY VOGEL THAT ANOTHER AMCIT, LEON BURRIS JAMES, BEING DETAINED IN EAST GERMANY ON UNSPECIFIED CHARGES. AS MISSION AWARE FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES WITH HIM, JAMES HAS [LONG HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS AND HAS BEEN IN FREQUENT DIFFICULTIES IN MANY COUNTRIES OVER LAST FIVE YEARS OR SO. HE WAS CONVICTED OF PASSPORT FRAUD IN JANUARY 1966 AND IS CURRENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT FOR VIOLATION OF TITLE 18 USC SECTION 1542. A WARRANT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR HIS ARREST. MOST RECENT EPISODE OF WHICH DEPARTMENT AWARE WAS HIS DEPORTATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO FRG IN APRIL THIS YEAR. A SUMMARY OF JAMES' ADVENTURES AND ARRESTS IS BEING AIRPOUCHED.] WE HAVE INFORMED RICEY NEW IN A GENERAL WAY OF THIS BACKGROUND.

insert [here follows personal information concerning Leon Burris James]

3. RICEY NEW WISHED TO INFORM USBER HIMSELF OF STATUS OF THESE

SECRET

S/S Mr. [illegible] 19 Oct 68
1 C/SKS
2 C/FIO
Reply

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 STATE 258355

CASES SO MISSION OFFICERS SHOULD NOT INDICATE PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF NAGELL RELEASE OR JAMES LATEST ARREST. GP-3. RUSK

SECRET

13-00000

Memo Re John Richard Sloss

INFO RE NAGELL FROM

THIS MEMO HAS BEEN EXTRACTED AND PUT INTO NAGELL FILE

SECRET

Chief, Research Branch, SRS

3 MAR 1965

Robert J. Leonard

John Richard SLOSS
#34490

GIST: SLOSS, a staff employee since 1948, has recently been repolygraphed with inconclusive results, having reacted to questions regarding disclosure of classified information, association with a communist sympathizer, and homosexuality. He has also been involved with cooperation in an extramarital affair which culminated in a blackmail attempt on one of the parties. His name is perhaps identical with a name among six names of Agency employees found on a mentally disturbed and disaffected former CIC intelligence office who alleges contact with Russian and Cuban Intelligence agents. Details of these questionable areas in regard to SLOSS are set forth below. Recommend intensive and thorough investigation of SLOSS including surveillance of activities.

DETAILS: 1. Mr. John Richard SLOSS, born 24 September 1919 at Cleveland, Ohio, has been a staff employee of this Agency since 1948. His parents are American born. He graduated from Yale University in 1941 and was assigned to Military Intelligence Training Center, Camp Ritchie, Maryland, as an instructor, from January 1943 to July 1945. He attended Columbia University, School of International Affairs and the Russian Institute from 1946 to 1948, receiving an M.A. Degree in International Affairs.

2. SLOSS is currently a Special Intelligence Duty Officer in OCI, GS-14. During his assignment in Germany 1953-1955 and on a TDY to Germany in 1958, he had been authorized to deal with foreign intelligence elements in the OCI overseas liaison program. SLOSS was polygraphed in 1950 and 1953 with favorable results; in 1955 with unfavorable results; and twice in 1964 with inconclusive results regarding giving CIA documents or classified information to unauthorized persons, contact with a possible communist sympathizer, and engaging in homosexual activities since working for CIA. He was granted a "Q" Clearance in October 1963. His Top Secret Clearance was certified to the White House on 23

NAGELL

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

February 1965 in connection with a visit to a Presidential relocation site.

3. The name of John SLOSS may be identical with the name J. SLOSS found on the person of Richard Case NAGELL when arrested in connection with a bank robbery in El Paso, Texas, on 20 September 1963. A notebook found on NAGELL made reference to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the addresses of Foreign Embassies, the names of purported CIA agents and other information. Although NAGELL is unquestionably mentally unbalanced, he tells a story of being involved in espionage which is not fully contradicted by evidence. There is no apparent explanation of why the name J. SLOSS as well as five other names of CIA personnel should have been in the possession of Richard Case NAGELL. The weird story of NAGELL is contained in a chronological listing of his activities appended to this memorandum.

4. A review of the Security file on SLOSS in connection with the Richard Case NAGELL matter revealed that SLOSS, for the past few years, 1960-1964, had provided his apartment as a place of assignation in the adulterous relationship of Philip Barry KENNEDY, a GS-15 Intelligence office, assigned to OCI and Mrs. Betty BARKER, a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency from 19 October 1953 until 26 July 1962. The relationship between Kennedy and Barker was disclosed on 19 May 1964 when KENNEDY reported to the Office of Security that Mrs. BARKER had received a strange telephone call from an unknown male on 18 May 1964 who advised her that he knew what was going on between her and her boy friend and that he had pictures. The unknown caller attempted to blackmail Mrs. BARKER into meeting him. Mrs. BARKER apparently told her husband the whole story and informed KENNEDY. 3

5. It is noteworthy in the SLOSS-KENNEDY-BARKER matter that SLOSS has been involved in cooperating in an unlawful and immoral activity which, according to the direct testimony of one of the parties, (believed to be true because the report was against her own interest) resulted in a blackmail attempt against her in May 1964.

6. Of particular concern should be the results of the latest two polygraph examinations, the validity of which, because of medication including a tranquilizer type drug and alcohol in the Subject's system, was deemed to be inconclusive.

7. During the 1955 polygraph examination, the Subject admitted to homosexual desires but stated that these had never caused a personal problem and had never resulted in his participation in a homosexual act. During the 24 April 1964 examination, the Subject showed consistent reactions to the homosexual question which indicated deception. During

further specific questioning on 22 May 1964 covering the various homosexual areas however, there were no strong reactions to indicate that Subject might be practicing deception on the specific question regarding engaging in homosexual activities since working for CIA.

8. In connection with the phase of questions concerning contact with any possible communist sympathizer, the Subject reflected overall disturbance indicating that all the questions obviously bothered him and that deception was being practiced within that phase. The polygraph operator noted that there were outstanding reactions to the following two questions:

20 b "Other than your comments about FISHER, during your undergraduate period at Yale did you have any contact with any Communist or Communist sympathizer?

Answer: No."

20 e During your CIA employment, have you had any contact with any Communist or Communist sympathizer?

Answer: No."

9. It is particularly noteworthy that during his examination on 22 May 1964 when asked nine questions as to whether he had been acquainted with certain individuals, Subject only reacted when he answered "no" to having been acquainted with Jerry SEVERN and Ilya WOLSTON. These names had been submitted to Subject based upon pure conjecture that there possibly might have been some connection with these individuals at Camp Ritchie Military Intelligence Training Center. Since the fact that both Jerry SEVERN and Ilya WOLSTON have cooperated with Soviet Intelligence should have been unknown to SLOSS and he declared he is not acquainted with them, there should have been no reason for him to react to these names. The polygraph operator states that SLOSS was not pressed further regarding FISHER (whom he had characterized as "left of center") or his own possible knowledge of SEVERN or WOLSTON since it was obvious that SLOSS was beginning to feel harassed on this matter and stated that he did not enjoy being asked these questions.

10. During SLOSS' interview on 4 April 1964, SLOSS reflected consistent reactions on the questions:

"Since working for CIA, have you given CIA documents or classified information to unauthorized persons?"

"Have you ever deliberately given classified information on documents to any unauthorized person?"

In explanation, Subject said he was bothered by this idea, but that he had no knowledge of any particular situation wherein he had divulged information to anyone who was unauthorized to receive it or who would have used it against the Agency's interest. On the test administered on 22 May 1964 to resolve any possible compromise to communist or foreign intelligence organizations, it was determined that there were no significant reactions to relevant questions in this area.

11. It should be especially noted that the polygraph operator, during the 4 April 1964 interview, detected an odd smell on Subject's breath and noted his flushed face, frequent silly grins and lethargic movements, suggesting that the Subject may have been slightly intoxicated. The operator did not ask during this interview whether the Subject had taken any drug or alcohol prior to the interview but recalled an incident wherein the Subject when arrested for drunken driving in 1963 had produced evidence that he was a diabetic and had taken medication prior to the incident. Consequently, during the second interview on 22 May 1964, Subject was questioned regarding his physical health. He replied that he had stopped taking medication for diabetes in November 1963. He explained that he took three or four diuretic pills. He specifically denied that he had taken any other drug, narcotic or alcohol. When this question was asked during interrogation, he reflected reaction indicative of deception and then admitted that for breakfast he had taken one glass of vodka with some orange juice. He stated that he drank vodka for breakfast sometimes whenever he was tense or nervous over anything.

12. The polygraph operator in his report concluded that the "validity of final test charts is held in question and there is no strong evidence that the specific areas of concern have been conclusively resolved at this time. It is recommended that a further study be conducted on this case and that information resulting from such a study be sent to IRD for possible reinterview of the Subject and polygraph resolution".

13. SLOSS has indicated reactions indicative of deception during the polygraph examinations. In one specific question where these reactions were present, he admitted to lying. This was in the question as to whether or not he had taken any alcohol prior to the examination.

SECRET

CONCLUSION:

1. SLOSS has lied in his most recent polygraph examination and has evidenced indications of deception in areas concerning divulging classified information to unauthorized individuals, association with a communist sympathizer and homosexual inclinations. SLOSS' reaction to the names of Jerry SEVERN and Ilya WOLSTON has not been fully explored. The polygraph operator has recommended further investigation and a repolygraph because the recent tests are inconclusive.

2. SLOSS has been involved in an immoral and illegal extramarital activity between a Staff employee and a former Staff employee where one of the parties was subjected to a blackmail attempt.

3. The name J. SLOSS (possibly identical to Subject) appeared on a list of CIA employees found on the person of a self-designated "disaffected American" arrested by the FBI for bank robbery in September 1963. This individual (mentally disturbed) with previous intelligence experience has declared that he was approached by Soviet Intelligence while and/or after he was in Mexico City in September 1962.

4. It is suggested that the extent of the adverse security implications concerning SLOSS is such, that if SLOSS is ever found to be a security risk, the failure at this time to pursue an aggressive investigation of all his contacts and activities to resolve all areas of doubt could possibly lead to a conclusion that we have been remiss in our duties. The undersigned recommends the following action:

a. That physical and technical surveillance of at least two weeks duration be made of SLOSS to determine his contacts and activities after working hours.

b. That current seven way National Agency Checks be made on SLOSS.

c. That Richard B. FISHER, a friend of SLOSS', characterized by him as having been involved in radical and left of center ideas while an undergraduate at Yale, be fully identified, his present location be ascertained and the degree of his association with SLOSS be determined by a personal interview with FISHER.

d. That Richard Case NAGELL be personally interviewed by the undersigned in the hope that by a sympathetic approach he may reveal how he came into the possession of the name J. SLOSS and other employees of CIA.

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e. That police and credit checks be made on SLOSS in the Washington, D.C. area; Baltimore, Maryland; New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago and El Paso, Texas.

f. That listed references, Charles L. VENABLE, Philip B. KENNEDY and Richard LEHMAN, previously interviewed in September 1963 in connection with a "Q" Clearance of SLOSS, be reinterviewed by the undersigned with intensive emphasis on SLOSS' activities and acquaintances outside of working hours.

g. That SLOSS be repolygraphed with unrelenting pressure on previously unresolved matters.

Robert J. Leonard

Attachment:
Bio on NAGELL

13-00000

FBI REPORTS

1) DATED OCT. 2, 1962 RE RICHARD CASE NAGELL
2) DATED FEB 4, 1964 " " " "
; FILE NO. EP (EL PASO) 65-951
3) DATED MAR. 17, 1964 RE RICHARD CASE NAGELL
; FILE NO 65-23126, NEW YORK OFFICE
4) DATED FEB 4, 1964 RE RICHARD CASE NAGELL
; FILE NO EP 65-951 (SAME DATE AS NO 2 ABOVE BUT SEPARATE REPORT

13-00000

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

104-65895

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS J. DOWLING
Office: New York, New York
Date: MAR 17 1964

Field Office File No.: 65-23126
Bureau File No.:

Title: (1) RICHARD CASE NAGELL 201-746537

Character: ESPIONAGE - X

Synopsis:

Confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Cuban and/or Communist activities in the NYC area, when contacted during February, 1964, advised that the subject is unknown to them. Subject's sister, Mrs. ELEANORE GAMBERT, when interviewed on 2/28/64, advised that subject last stayed at her home during the latter part of 1962. She indicated that she knows of no subversive activity on the part of the subject, and stated further that she would have nothing to do with him if she ever found out he had ever been involved in such activities. She advised subject maintains a metal-type foot locker at her residence, and has maintained it at her home for a number of years. She hoted that she does not know the contents of this foot locker nor is she even aware of whether it is opened or locked.

- P -

DETAILS

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE
9/27/98

✓ RELEASE IN FULL
RELEASE IN PART
TOTAL DENIAL

CS COPY

201-746537

Confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Cuban and/or Communist activities in the NYC area, when contacted during February, 1964, advised that the subject is unknown to them.

13-00000

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/9/64

Eleanore Gambert was contacted at her home located at 82-25 Grand Avenue, Queens, New York, on February 28, 1964, by Special Agents Thomas J. Dowling and Benjamin P. Grogan, who identified themselves to her as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She was told that the Special Agents wished to talk to her about her brother, Richard Case Nagell; that she would not have to speak with the interviewing agents; that anything she might say could be used in court; and that she had a right to counsel before making any statement. Mrs. Gambert advised that she had no objection to being interviewed and that she would cooperate in any way possible.

She advised that her brother, Richard Case Nagell, last resided with her in her home for a 5 or 6 week period which ended just prior to Christmas, 1962. While in New York, he was for the most part unemployed and seeking a position. She noted that he did obtain a position as a store detective but that this lasted for only several days when he decided that this was not the type of investigative work he wanted to do.

When questioned as to whether or not she knew of any activity on the part of her brother which could have been of a subversive nature, she stated that she knew of no such activity; that she did not believe her brother capable of taking part in such activity; and that if she ever became aware that he was engaging at any time in such activity she would have nothing to do with him.. At this point she noted that approximately a month prior to the interview she had received several letters that were returned to her from El Paso, Texas, which she had written to her brother, indicating that he was no longer at the El Paso County Jail. She subsequently received a letter from her brother indicating that he was at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. She noted that she answered this letter immediately, but has not as yet heard from her

On 2/28/64 at 82-25 Grand Avenue Queens, New York File # NY 65-23126

by SAS BENJAMIN P. GROGAN and THOMAS J. DOWLING : kgm Date dictated 3/5/64

brother. She stated that she expected to hear from her brother immediately after he received her letter and the fact that she has not heard has made her uneasy. She noted that she offered, if permitted, to visit him, and that she hoped to ascertain as a result of this visit, the reason he attempted to rob a bank in El Paso, Texas, on September 20, 1963. She advised that she has had no reason to believe that her brother is not responsible for his actions, and she noted that in one letter he wrote to her that the bank robbery attempt was a pre-meditated action on his part. She advised that her brother has been in a depressed state of mind ever since he had been accused of taking a bribe and fired from his position with the California State Liquor Authority. She noted that she believed, as her brother claims, that this purported bribe was set up to remove her brother from his position with the California State Liquor Authority because of his honesty and failure to handle investigations as insturcted by superiors.

When questioned as to whether or not her brother, Richard Case Nagell, maintains any type of property at her residence, she advised that he does maintain a military type metal foot locker, and that he has maintained it at her residence since his discharge from the United States Army. She noted that as this foot locker is her brother's property, she is not aware of its contents, although she believes it contains mementoes of his military service, including his medals and a complete uniform. She advised that she does not even know whether or not the foot locker is open or locked.

It is noted that during the course of the interview of Eleanore Gambert, her husband, Louis Gambert was present.

13-00000

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DBA 63177

Copy to:

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID
Office: EL PASO
Date: February 4, 1964
Field Office File No.: EP 65-951
Bureau File No.:
Title: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE
9/27/98

X RELEASE IN FULL
RELEASE IN PART
TOTAL DENIAL

Character: ESPIONAGE - X

Synopsis: Background: Subject entered U.S. Army 8/5/48 and honorably discharged as Captain 10/29/59. Received many campaign awards during Korean conflict. Sole survivor airplane crash 11/28/54, suffered facial disfigurement and given psychiatric examination. Subject claimed he was released from employment by State Beverage Department, Los Angeles, California, 6/8/62, having been accused of taking $20,000 bribe. Subject refused furnish police details of his shooting by unidentified assailant on 7/16/62 and subsequently filed Civil Rights complaint against police. In September, 1962, subject advised U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, he had been approached for recruiting in Mexico City, refused to elaborate, did not desire to return to U. S., was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected." Said if he did go to some other country it would cost U. S. millions, was "through being a good citizen" and thought he had gotten a "dirty deal all around." Advised FBI in New York City on 11/16/62 he wanted to expose Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control in California. Advised FBI in Jacksonville, Fla. on 12/15/62 he had been approached shortly before in Washington, D. C., by individual believed to be working for Soviets; contacted CIA in Virginia for instructions, was sent to Miami, Fla., by his Soviet contact and said he believed he was actually working for Soviets. Subject's condition diagnosed at VA Hospital, Bay Pines, Fla., in January, 1963, as "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive, aggressive and paranoid features." Asked FBI Miami on 1/24/63 if his

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201-746537 — 50-500

Cuban or Russian sources gave him a pistol and microfilm, would he be permitted to return same to his contact so he could be of further use to U. S. Government. Claimed to be constantly under surveillance. Advised FBI in Los Angeles on 4/19/63 he had taken former wife to court on same date for failure to comply with court order giving subject visitation rights with children. Subject's condition diagnosed by VA, Los Angeles, on 6/4/63 as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid. Would only utter words 'Got to see my kids.'" <u>Attempted Bank Robbery:</u> Subject arrested 9/20/63 in El Paso, Texas, on charge of attempting to rob State National Bank, El Paso, same date in violation Section 2113, Title 18, USC. Slashed wrist night of 9/20/63, felt he needed psychiatric treatment, highly emotional when interviewed, given to spells of crying, stated unable to get on feet since discharge from U. S. Army. Cell mate said subject apparently became member Communist Party during confused period after discharge, decided everything was against him in Los Angeles and made arrangements with Communist Party in Los Angeles to pick up visa and passport from contact in El Paso and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. Subject reportedly attempted suicide three times enroute to El Paso but lost nerve. Advised FBI in El Paso on 1/6/64 he was instructed by agent of foreign government in September, 1963, to comply with agreement made in May, 1963, to participate in criminal offense against United States or be exposed to FBI, which caused subject to act as he did on 9/20/63. Subject ordered sent to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, on 1/24/64, by USDC, El Paso, for 30-day period to undergo psychiatric examination. <u>Alleged Connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD:</u> Subsequent to President's assassination, subject claimed acquaintance with OSWALD and wife. On 1/18/64, MARINA OSWALD disclaimed any knowledge of subject. <u>Description and Identification Record:</u> Set out. <u>SUBJECT HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.</u>

- P -

EP 65-951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DETAILS: AT EL PASO, TEXAS:

Investigation in this matter is based on statements made by the subject subsequent to his arrest in El Paso, Texas, on September 20, 1963, on a bank robbery charge. Subject hinted that he might have been attempting to go to Cuba and that he really did not have the intention of robbing the State National Bank but committed the act due to the direction he had taken toward going to Cuba. A notebook which the subject had on his person when arrested made reference to Medical Aid to Cuba, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the names of purported CIA Agents and other information.

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF SUBJECT'S BACKGROUND

August 5, 1948

A review on October 17, 1963, of the Military Service Records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated that RICHARD CASE NAGELL, Serial Number 12 115 891, enlisted in the United States Army on August 5, 1948.

November 28, 1954 to April 8, 1955

On September 30, 1963, EP T-1 furnished the following information regarding RICHARD CASE NAGELL:

The subject underwent treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. as a result of an airplane crash on November 28, 1954, in which the subject was involved. The subject was the sole survivor of this crash. The subject

was admitted to Bolling Air Force Base Hospital in Washington, D. C. in a comotose condition. When examined by a doctor on March 17, 1955, at Walter Reed Hospital, the subject was conscious, confused and hostile, complaining of a pain in his head. The subject was depressed and expressed the wish that he had died in the crash. Subject had facial disfigurement as a result of the crash. The subject was suspicious of questions asked him. When subject was examined on April 8, 1955, the hostility had disappeared and his suspicions had been lessened. His responses at that time were regarded as normal.

In 1960 the subject's sister, Mrs. GAMBERT, 8225 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York, indicated that the subject could then be contacted through Post Office Box 76121, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, California. She indicated that the subject had been discharged from the United States Army in November, 1959. She also indicated that the subject still complained of head injuries and when he was tired he had a twitch in one eye as well as some loss of mobility in his other eye.

When contacted on September 30, 1963, EP T-1 was of the opinion that the subject still apparently needed psychiatric treatment. He said he was unable to evaluate the subject's activities subsequent to 1955 in view of the fact that no contacts had been made with the subject since that time.

The above information as furnished by EP T-1 can be made available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The identity of the person to be subpoenaed is Lieutenant Colonel JOHN J. WARD, Registrar, Walter Reed General Hospital, 6825 16th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

<u>April, 1956</u>

In April, 1956, Captain CHARLES STANLEY, Administrative Vice Detail, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, advised that one RICHARD C. NAGELL had questioned

two of his officers at a Japanese restaurant which they were checking in regard to well known Oriental gamblers. When the officers refused to answer NAGELL's questions, NAGELL displayed a card purporting to be an identification card of Counter-Intelligence. Nothing of value was obtained by NAGELL.

October 29, 1959

A review on October 17, 1963, of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated that RICHARD CASE NAGELL, serial number 02 028 346, was honorably discharged from the United States Army as a Captain at Fort Dix, New Jersey, on October 29, 1959, by reason of unqualified resignation.

After having enlisted in the United States Army on August 5, 1948, with serial number 12 115 891, NAGELL was honorably discharged on the first occasion on August 1, 1951, as a Sergeant at Fort Benning, Georgia, to accept a commission in the United States Army Officers'Reserve Corps. NAGELL was appointed and commissioned a Second Lieutenant on August 2, 1951, under serial number 02 028 346, and entered on active duty on the same date at Fort Benning, Georgia. While serving on active duty as an officer, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Officers' Reserve Corps on November 14, 1952.

The service records indicated that NAGELL served in the United Nations Summer-Fall Campaign in Korea, the Second Korean Winter Campaign in Korea, the Korean Summer-Fall Campaign in 1952, the Third Korean Winter Campaign in 1953, and the United States Summer-Fall Campaign in 1953. He was awarded the Korean Service Medal with one Silver Star, the National Defense Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Expert Infantry Badge, the Parachute Glider Badge, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

His character and efficiency ratings ranged from unknown to superior, and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

December 14, 1959

On December 15, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the FBI at Jacksonville, Florida, that he began his employment with the State Beverage Department in Los Angeles, California, on December 14, 1959.

March 28, 1962 and May 14, 1962

On September 23, 1963, EP T-2 made available the records of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital, Sawtell , California, which were found to contain the information that the subject was admitted to the hospital on March 28, 1962, and again on May 14, 1962, complaining of foreign matter in his eyes.

The above information can be made available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The identity of the person to be subpoenaed is HAROLD G. COBB, Chief, Registrar Division, Veterans Administration Admission Center, Los Angeles 25, California.

May 31, 1962

The FBI Identification Record of RICHARD CASE NAGELL, FBI number 631 219 E, dated September 21, 1963, contains the information that the subject was arrested by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department on May 31, 1962, on a drunk charge. No disposition is shown on the record.

June 8, 1962

On December 15, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the FBI in Jacksonville, Florida, that in June, 1962, he was accused of taking a $20,000 bribe by the State Beverage Department, Los Angeles, California, and was released from his employment on June 8, 1962, for refusing to answer questions. The subject said he talked to the FBI in Los Angeles regarding the possibility of his dismissal being a violation of his civil rights.

July 16, 1962 to July 23, 1962

On September 23, 1963, EP T-2 made available the records of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital, Sawtell, California, which were found to contain the information that the subject was admitted to the hospital on July 16, 1962 for a small caliber gun shot wound in his right chest. The subject was released on July 23, 1962, according to the records, which further indicated that the subject furnished only vague information regarding this matter.

The above information can be made available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The identity of the person to be subpoenaed is HAROLD G. COBB, Chief, Registrar Division, Veterans Administration Admission Center, Los Angeles 25, California.

July 30, 1962

On July 30, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI that he was residing at 4037 Leeward Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and that he was on suspension from the Alcoholic and Beverage Control (ABC), State of California. He stated that on April 1, 1961, he transferred from the Department of Employment to the ABC and had been employed since that time as a Special Agent, until his suspension on June 8, 1962.

NAGELL stated that on May 30, 1962, he and his wife had a domestic argument and, as a result of this, the police were called and he was arrested for being drunk. NAGELL claims he was not drunk and that the Los Angeles Police Department was "rousting him." NAGELL was able to make bond the same night and the next morning went to Internal Affairs, Los Angeles Police Department, because he was mad at the previous night's treatment and made some general complaints to them about Los Angeles Police personnel. NAGELL stated that he did not make any specific complaints and told Internal Affairs he would contact them at a later date to furnish them more detailed information.

NAGELL advised that he then went to his superiors and advised them of what had happened. As a result of all of this, NAGELL stated he was placed on suspension on June 8, 1962, on charges of creating a disturbance for being drunk

and making allegations to the Los Angeles Police Department, which he later stated were not true.

NAGELL stated that he is presently unemployed, awaiting a hearing on his suspension. He stated that he hopes to be reinstated so he can clear his name and then he will resign his position. NAGELL advised that on the evening of July 16, 1962, he was returning from Oxnard, California. He noticed an automobile on two occasions behind him, and at about 8:00 PM stopped his car on the highway near Malibu, California. Two men from the car jumped into his car. They were dressed in business suits, and he thought at first they were police officers. One of the men asked him where his gun was, and he told the man it was locked in the glove compartment. He gave this man the key to his glove compartment, and while the man was opening the compartment, NAGELL took his gun from his waist. The man struggled with NAGELL for the gun and four shots were fired, one hitting NAGELL in the chest. The man said that if NAGELL had not grabbed for the gun he would not have been shot.

NAGELL advised that these men drove him to a medical center in Malibu, California, and left him. NAGELL stated that he then drove himself back to Los Angeles, California, and ended up at the Veterans Hospital, Sawtell, California. NAGELL stated that he is sure now that the men were not police officers. He stated that he does not know who shot him or why he was shot.

As a result of the shooting, detectives from the Los Angeles Police Department came to the hospital to question him. He stated that he did not like their attitude and refused to tell them any details. The investigating officers impounded his 1957 Ford and also took all of his personal belongings he had with him at the time, including his driver's license, Social Security card, and Selective Service Registration. NAGELL stated that on July 25, 1962, he received a money order from a relative, and because he had no identification was unable to cash it. He advised that he has a quick temper and that this situation made him "hot under the collar." For this reason he contacted the FBI,

complaining that his civil rights had been violated in hopes that the FBI would contact the Los Angeles Police and facilitate the return of his property. Later, on the same day of July 25, 1962, the Police Department did return all of his property except the automobile, which was returned on July 26, 1962.

Mr. NAGELL stated that in retrospect he believes that the Police Department did have a right to take the above items in line with their investigation. He stated that if it would be possible, he would like to rescind his original complaint. Mr. NAGELL declined to furnish a signed statement.

The following article appeared in the Santa Monica Outlook of July 18, 1962:

"Police Probe Mystery Shooting of Detective

"West Los Angeles police today are investigating the strange shooting of RICHARD C. NAGELL, 32, former investigative officer for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

"NAGELL, in satisfactory condition in Veterans' Hospital in West Los Angeles with a bullet wound in the chest, isn't talking, according to police.

"Officer JIM MAXWELL said he received a call Monday from NAGELL asking that the California Central Investigative and Identification Bureau be notified that he had been shot. Then NAGELL hung up.

"A few moments later, a second call came in from a witness who said that a man suffering from a bullet wound had driven up to him and asked for directions to a hospital.

"At the Veterans' Hospital, officers found:

"NAGELL being treated for wounds from a bullet which had penetrated into his chest and out his back.

"Powder burns and a hole in NAGELL's shirt.

"A .32-caliber bullet embedded in the back of the driver's seat of NAGELL's car.

"A dent in the roof and a hole in the upholstery in NAGELL's car, which were caused by a second bullet, officers believed.

"NAGELL would say only that his wound was not self-inflicted, officers said.

"Detectives are continuing to investigate all possibilities of the case."

September 28, 1962 and October 1, 1962

On September 28, 1962, the subject appeared of his own volition at the American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, and volunteered the following information:

Although he declined to furnish a local residence address for himself in Mexico City, he stated he could be contacted through a friend named ARTHUR GREENSTEIN, Room #415, Hotel Luma, whom he said he contacts every day. He also exhibited his Tourist Card Number 152087, which listed his address as 4037 Leeward Avenue, Los Angeles, California. This card showed that it had been issued at Los Angeles on August 17, 1962, and that NAGELL had entered Mexico through Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, on August 24, 1962. The card also reflected that he established his identification by exhibiting United States Passport Number C526729.

He related that he had formerly been employed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of the State of California as a Special Investigator. He stated that as a result of his investigation of some large cafes and bars in the Los Angeles area, one of which he named as the Mauna Loa, and some controversy which he had had with

officers of the Los Angeles Police Department during the course of his investigations, he had been suspended on June 8, 1962, and later, on June 22, 1962, had been dismissed.

He mentioned that on July 15, 1962, "while making a meet" between Malibu and Oxnard, he had been shot in the chest. In connection with this latter incident, he exhibited a brief newspaper clipping which mentioned that he had refused completely to identify his assailants or furnish information which would assist the police in identifying and locating the person or persons involved.

He stated further that on August 6, 1962, he had withdrawn his request for a hearing so that he could get the money which he alleged was due him from the State of California, consisting of $800.00 retirement contributions and $300.00 for unused accumulated leave.

He stated that he felt he had been "let down" by the United States Government, both in the United States and during the time he had been in Mexico. He stated that representatives of the United States Government could have assisted him in obtaining his money from the State of California, but were only interested in soliciting from him information concerning hoodlums and other lawless elements, for the giving of which information he "could get his head blown off." He stated that he felt he had been let down by the United States Government in Mexico because nothing had been done by the Embassy in regard to his requests to have it assist him in collecting this money, which he alleged was due him from the Stateof California. He said that he himself had sent letters to California asking for payment of this money.

By way of further background, he claimed to have served in the United States Army from August 5, 1948, (then 18 years old) until October 29, 1959, and had held the rank of Captain between the ages of 22 and 29. He stated that he had received an honorable discharge and had been wounded

three times in the Korean War. He stated that he made the major mistake of his life when he did not re-enlist and continue in the Army. Besides combat duty in the Infantry, he worked as an Investigator in the Counter Intelligence Corps.

He mentioned that he spoke Japanese fluently and had been married to a Japanese woman, who he said was divorcing him in California. He also complained in this connection that the California Courts had awarded the custody of their children to her.

He stated that he thought he had been approached here in Mexico City for recruiting, but although asked specifically in this regard, refused to state by whom or for what or on behalf of what country. He stated that one job of this sort would be in New York. He volunteered in so many words that he fully realized that what he was saying could be used against him in any court or prosecution. He stated that he had almost made up his mind definitely that he would leave Mexico, but that he would not go back to the United States. He stated that he did not care to return to the United States. He stated that so far he had "done nothing inimical to the United States." He stated that he was completely "disaffected," and that he knew the full significance of that term. He also stated that he was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected." One thing, he said, that he could say was that if he did go to some other country, it would cost the United States millions. He stated that he was "through being a good citizen" and thought he had gotten a "dirty deal all around."

He was told to go to the Protection Section in regard to any problems in Mexico as an American citizen. He stated that he had been to the Protection Section and would not go there again, and that the way he was feeling, he would not go back to the United States. He said that he had nothing to go back for, and that his dismissal record would prevent him from getting a good job anywhere in the United States. He mentioned that the only job he had ever worked at was that of an investigator.

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He also mentioned that the Veterans Affairs Attache in the American Embassy had his military record in connection with a request he had previously made to attend Mexico City College on the G.I. Bill, but to do that he would have to enroll first and pay tuition himself which he could not do in view of his financial straits.

He stated at first that he was behind in his hotel bill, but later indicated that he had been keeping his hotel charges paid. He also mentioned that he had previously obtained a small loan from the American Benevolent Society, which he had since repaid.

In regard to finances, he stated that he was receiving $150.00 disability pension a month because of wounds received in the Korean hostilities during which he was wounded three times.

He stated that he had come to the Embassy to state his side in case something should happen and was told that the statements he was making would be made a matter of record with the Embassy. He was advised not to do anything he might regret, to which he replied, "What have I to lose?" He stated that unless he received the $1,100.00 soon, that the State of California owed him, he was going to some other country, and that it would not be the United States, but he refused to say what for or what the country might be, even through specifically questioned as to whether he had in mind Russia or Cuba. He said he wanted to have the Embassy know how he felt, but added, "I'm not going to lay my head down on the chopping block."

It was noted that he was very tense, nervous, agitated and antagonistic throughout this interview.

On October 1, 1962, this same individual reappeared at the American Embassy and wanted to know what had been done in regard to his case. When asked what he meant by this, he stated he meant in regard to getting the State of California to pay him the money due him. He was told that at his

request, he had been permitted to make statements on the previous occasion for the purpose of having those statements made of record with the Embassy and he was assured that this was being done. However, he was told that for any assistance in regard to his financial situation in Mexico, he should contact the Protection and Welfare Section to see if that section could be of any assistance. At first he stated he would not visit the Protection Section again, but on leaving he stated he was going there and also asked what section of the Embassy he should contact to renounce his United States citizenship.

A short time later on October 1, 1962, he did contact the Protection and Welfare Section, where he was advised that the section could not intercede for him in the collection of his alleged debt from the State of California.

Shortly thereafter, he appeared in the Passport and Citizenship Section, where he refused to give his name but asked what the penalty would be for going to an Iron Curtain country and what effect it would have on his citizenship. He was advised that such an action would be a violation of Federal law.

NAGELL also on October 1, 1962, appeared in the Office of Veterans Affairs, American Embassy, Mexico City, and stated that he was withdrawing his request for G.I. educational benefits as a Korean veteran.

A short time later on October 1, 1962, he left with the Embassy a copy of his letter of August 7, 1962, to the State of California Personnel Board, which, for the purpose of further background, is set out in its entirety as follows:

"August 7, 1962

"State Personnel Board
"801 Capitol Avenue
"Sacramento, California

"Gentlemen:

"I hereby withdraw my appeal of the punitive action taken against me for dismissal by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. I withdraw my request for a hearing in this matter by the State Personnel Board.

"I hereby state that the sole reason for this withdrawal of my appeal and request for a hearing is because of my financial situation. Continued, and what I consider to be unjustified, postponements of my hearing have created a situation in which I cannot afford to meet my daily living expenses until August 30, 1962, the most recent date given to me as the date of my hearing. Also, I am unable to obtain employment in Los Angeles because of the stigma attached to my dismissal.

"Previously, I had hoped to remove such stigma by showing at the hearing that my dismissal was not only improper, but that the alleged reasons for my dismissal were exagerated, distorted, and untrue, and the result of vindictiveness on the part of certain senior members of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control after it came to their attention that I intended to disclose to the State Attorney General's Office adverse information pertaining to corruption within said Department and the liquor industry here in Southern California.

"I request that my retirement contributions and reimbursement for unused leave be forwarded to me at the below listed address as soon as practical.

"Yours truly,

"/s/ RICHARD C. NAGELL

"RICHARD CASE NAGELL
"Box 76121, Sanford Station
"Los Angeles 5, California"

November 16, 1962

On November 16, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the New York City Office of the FBI that he was

a Special Investigator for the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), State of California, Los Angeles, California, and had been dismissed in June, 1962, for his failure to answer questions pertaining to allegations he made concerning corruption within that organization.

NAGELL stated he was presently residing with his sister, ELEANOR GAMBERT, 82-25 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, Queens, Long Island, New York, telephone number HA 6-6830, and was attempting to obtain employment in the New York area. NAGELL advised his present objective was to have the California ABC exposed, and he was willing to furnish "court room testimony" that would result in the prosecution of many Los Angeles hoodlums and their attorneys, who have acted as go-betweens in securing alcoholic beverage licenses through payoffs.

NAGELL advised that he was shot in July, 1962, as a result of his refusal to "lay off" the Mauna-Loa investigation; however, he declined to disclose the details concerning the actual shooting.

NAGELL stated he had furnished some information to the State of California investigators assigned to the California Attorney General's Office; however, nothing was accomplished through this.

NAGELL appeared overwrought and obsessed with a desire to expose the ABC, and, as a result, clear his name. He stated this situation has caused a separation between himself and his wife and children, who are still residing in Los Angeles.

NAGELL advised he had spoken with SA "DICK" RICHARDS of the Los Angeles Office on three or four occasions; however, he had given limited information to him, due to personal circumstances at the time. He requested that apologies be conveyed to SA RICHARDS for not "going all the way" on revealing all he knew concerning individuals in whom SA RICHARDS expressed an interest.

The following information was presented by NAGELL to the interviewing Special Agent on two typewritten sheets:

"As of the aforementioned date, and prior thereto, responsible authorities of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control were aware of the foregoing information. The two agents who handled special ownership investigations in the Los Angeles Metropolitan area (consisting of 3500 licensees) were OWEN J. MC CARD, a hanger-on and close friend of WILLIAM G. BONELLI, former Director of SBE, and myself. During the course of my investigations I received pressure from both MC CARD and certain superiors to fluff off on certain investigations, and to press others - depending on the licensee or who the hoodlums were in back of the business concerned. This I did not do. In my opinion this resulted directly in my dismissal from the department, regardless of what other ostensible reasons were tendered. It is a fact that I was shot as a result of one of my investigations even though it could have been avoided by myself. Certain reports of investigations which I turned in were not forwarded thru proper channels; some of them were destroyed; I was pulled off of some investigations before their completion (which were not reassigned); certain licensees were notified that I was investigating them; and I was aware of bribes being offered in quite a few instances. Some of the attorneys who acted as go-betweens in these affairs were as follows:

"Murray Choitner
Paul Angelillo
Michael Flynn
Nate Snyder
Harry Weiss
a Mr. Hall
Carl Sturzenacker
Goodwin J. Knight

"<u>Los Angeles:</u>

"Following is a <u>partial</u> list of persons who are not qualified to hold alcoholic beverage licenses, but who in fact owned businesses, partly or completely, which were licensed (or which were in the process of being licensed) as of August 21, 1962.

"Morris Bort	Rudy Cleye
Mickey Cohen	Sam Cuda
Martin Cusimano	Louis Dragna

"Herman Duboff	Carlo Fiorentino
Sam Hollock	Mickey Koomer
Johnny LaGuardia	Joe Neil
Harry Nishimoto	Fred Sica
Joe Sica	Nick Simponis
Fujiko Thomas	Oscar Wakefield
Benson Wong	Esther Wright

"Following is a partial list of licensed premises (or premises in the process of being licensed) whose businesses were owned, partly or completely, by unqualified persons, or in which such persons held a controlling interest, as of August 21, 1962.

"Beverly Hilton Hotel	Black Bear Cafe
Black Orchid	Blarney Castle
Carlo's Little Italy	Date Room
Dorando's Pizza House	El Rancho
Figer 8	Harold's 901 Club
Imperial Gardens	It Club
Jerry Lewis'	The Largo
Mama Lion	Mauna-Loa
Moulin Rouge	My Place
New Ginza	Papa Lion
Sherry's	TJ's Cafe
The Abbey	The Annex"

November 28, 1962

On November 28, 1962, the subject contacted the New York City Office of the FBI and advised as follows:

The subject stated that he believed that the Superior Court of Los Angeles County did not give him a fair chance to be heard when it granted his wife MITSUKO NAGELL (nee TAKAHASHI) an interlocutory divorce decree on November 19, 1962, of which he had just received notice. NAGELL claimed that he was aware of the divorce proceedings and, in fact, did appear during preliminary hearings and actually entered a cross-complaint but it was his understanding

that the actual trial would not take place until December next. He stated that he left California in August, 1962, and went to Mexico, where he remained until October 28, 1962. He claimed that his wife's attorney knew this and apparently brought the case on prematurely so that he would be deprived of his day in court.

NAGELL claimed that he has written a protest to the court granting the divorce, claiming he was deprived of his right to be heard and to have a jury trial. He stated that he is consulting the Legal Aid Society and the Veterans Administration concerning this matter since his Army pension is his only current income.

December 15, 1962

On December 15, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the FBI in Jacksonville, Florida, that he had served as a captain in the U. S. Army and had been involved in intelligence investigations for the CIC for approximately seven years. He said he served in Japan for most of his period of time and married a Japanese woman named MITSUKI NAGELL from whom he is presently divorced. He advised that during 1957 and 1958 he became acquainted in Japan with one Doctor CHAKAO FUJISAWI, a professor of Political Science at Tokyo, Japan, University. He said this person was a member of the Cabinet Research Office (CRO), a rightist organization. He said this person is presently in the United States, place unknown and deems him detrimental to the safety of the internal security of the United States. He said in either 1958 or 1959 he directed an anonymous letter to the FBI in Washington, D. C. relative to the above information concerning FUJISAWI. He stated be was discharged honorably from the U. S. Army on October 29, 1959, and subsequently became employed on December 14, 1959 by the State Beverage Department in Los Angeles, California. He said in June, 1962, he was accused of taking a $20,000 bribe by the State Beverage Department and was released from his employment on June 8, 1962, for refusing to answer questions. He stated he talked to the FBI in Los Angeles regarding the possibility of his dismissal being a violation of his civil rights.

NAGELL advised that he went to Washington, D. C. where he resided until recently. He stated while in Washington, D. C. he had been approached by an individual whom he felt was either a Special Agent of the FBI or a Soviet Espionage Agent. He said he met this person in a bar in Washington, D. C., located at 811 14th Street NW, Washington, D. C. He said this person talked of Domestic Intelligence and also talked of giving him an intelligence assignment. He said the more he thought this matter over he was positive that this individual works for the Soviets.

He said that in September, 1962, he was invited to attend a reception at the Russian Embassy. He could not identify the individual who invited him to the reception. He advised that he contacted the Central Intelligence Agency at either Langley, Virginia, or Elwood, Virginia, and used the name of JOE CRAMER or KRAMER during this contact with CIA. He said he told them of the above information and wanted some advice as to whether to go through with such an assignment. He said he was to meet this individual who was to give him the assignment at the above-mentioned bar on 14th Street, and in order to be recognized, he was to place three nickels on the bar in line with a dime placed directly over the middle nickel. He said the CIA told him that since this matter involved domestic rather than foreign intelligence he should refer this information to the FBI.

He stated he went to the above bar and there was contacted by the same person and was told to go to Miami, Florida, to a bar and wear a red sweater, where he would be contacted relative to an assignment.

It is to be noted that during the entire interview with NAGELL, he was noted to be in an inebriated condition and was very vague in answering questions. He was unable to identify by name any of the individuals he discussed and was also unable to furnish a physical description of any of these individuals. In addition to being slightly inebriated he also gave the impression to the interviewing agents of being mentally unbalanced.

NAGELL stated he is presently residing at the Holiday Inn, Jacksonville, Florida, and would be there for the next few days. He said he is presently driving a 1959 Ford which bears California license MYU 890. He said he has no living relatives except his former wife, who resides at 440 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and his sister, ELEANORE GAMBERT, 8225 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, New York.

NAGELL advised that he believes in connection with his contacts that he is actually working for the Soviets. He could furnish no information as to a specific assignment given him other than that he was to go to Miami and sit in a bar which he is unable to identify and wait to be contacted by a Soviet Agent. He said he spoke Japanese and Russian fluently and is well versed in the Spanish language. He said he was shot in June, 1962, but refused to discuss any of the incidents surrounding the shooting. He said his auto has several bullet holes in it. He furnished a photograph of himself.

On December 17, 1962 efforts were made to locate NAGELL for reinterview; however, it was determined that he had checked out of the motel and left no forwarding address.

<u>December 20, 1962 to January 22, 1963</u>

On November 25, 1963, EP T-2 made available clinical records regarding the subject covering the period when the subject was a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bay Pines, Florida, from December 20, 1962, to January 22, 1963. One clinical record contained the following information:

"<u>INTERIM SUMMARY (INTERSERVICE)</u>

"1. HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: This 32 year old white male veteran of Korean War was admitted to Ward 1-5-S on 12-20-62 because of complaints of headache and lapses of memory. He claims these since an airplane accident he had had in

1954 with head injury and brain concussion. He said he was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital for a period of approximately six months and at that time he was unconscious for approximately twenty days. This accident left him with a left facial paralysis and some difficulty in his memory. Since two weeks ago his headache is worse and he complains of it all the time. He feels more nervous and looks as though he is in real emotional distress with periods of depression.

"2. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Revealed a well nourished, well developed patient with periods of depression during which he cries and sometimes said that he wishes he were dead. Other times, he looks angry and anxious. He is well oriented as to time and place, but sometimes needs to look in a small booklet to remember dates or names. Sometimes during the conversation he stops and tries to remember what he wanted to tell - at that time it seems that he is not able to continue and cries. Blood pressure 120/80, pulse 68, height 6'1" and weight 175 pounds. Pupils are equal and normal reaction to light and consensual reflex. He shows a left facial paralysis, a residual from the head injury. Lungs are clear. Heart in good tonus and sinus rhythm. No edema. Abdomen is flat, soft, no masses and organs not palpable. Neurological examination is normal except a left facial paralysis and some staggering during Romberg procedure. Optic fundi was normal, peripheral vision by confrontation is normal.

"3. LABORATORY AND X-RAY FINDINGS: Skull and chest x-ray essentially negative. EKG normal. EEG without a definite abnormality. The spinal fluid shows a total protein of 55 mg.% without any increase of globulin, 1 ymph, and serology negative. Pressure was 80 mm^3 of water. Routine laboratory study normal. A psychological evaluation done by Dr. Martin reports some defect in the intellectual sphere with inability to integrate and a waxing and waning of alertness, which he said resembles that seen in epileptoid individuals.

"4. COURSE IN HOSPITAL: During the time he was in this ward, this patient complained of headache more of the time and said they only stop during the time he is asleep. Most of the

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time he looks depressed, but sometimes angry. He wrote many letters about different subjects and some of these, it seems, emanate from a patient who is under the effect of a depressive feeling. The patient was transferred to Ward 22-4-S on 1-15-63.

5. TRANSFER DIAGNOSES AND PRESENT STATUS:

1. Chronic brain syndrome secondary to brain concussion in 1954.	Treated	Unchanged.
2. Behavorial reaction passive-aggresive type with paranoid traits.	Untreated	Unchanged.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS: Transfer to 22-4-S."

Another clinical record made reference to the above mentioned clinical record and stated "Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Interim Summary (Interservice) dated 1-15-63 remain unchanged, with the following addendum:

"4. COURSE IN HOSPITAL (Cont'd): This patient was transferred to the open section of the Psychiatric ward after having been seen by the Chief of the Psychiatric Service on two occasions. At that time the Neurological Service felt that patient had received maximum hospital benefit from their viewpoint and because of his hostility and irritability that he should be placed on the Psychiatric ward for further observation. He complains frequently of not receiving the attention that he felt he should have and that he wasn't getting the privacy that he also thought he should have. On his initial interview he refused to discuss why he was in the hospital, saying that he had been through all this before. He relates that he did not want to attend the group psychiatric conferences because he did not want anyone to know about his private business. He insisted 'I am entitled to a private interview if I want one.' He was somewhat withdrawn on the ward and showed poor inter-personal relationship. One of his chief complaints while being on this ward was his headaches and he related that they were getting worse. He stated 'Nothing that they give me here is doing any good.' After several days of listening

to his demands a better rapport was established and a private interview was given him. He seemed well oriented in all spheres. Speech was of normal flow and coherent. He showed no flight of ideas. He denied delusions or hallucinations. No suicidal or homicidal tendencies were elicited. He states that his main trouble is 'headaches which I have had continuously recently.' He also complains of 'dizziness, and at times an unsteady gait.' These symptoms are sometimes associated with a transient loss of memory. During the interview his retention and recall were good. Sensorium was intact. When I asked him what he thought was wrong he said 'I think my trouble is physiologic.' When I asked him what he meant by physiologic he stated 'My trouble is all due to my head injury.' He felt reassured when I told him that I thought some of his symptoms were due to that mishap. Although he smoked continuously during the interview he related quite a story about his Army activities and his domestic situation, but was somewhat evasive about the trouble he was in while in California, especially the trouble involving the F.B.I. and some shooting event. He was presented before the Psychiatric stand and at first was somewhat reluctant to answer questions and when asked a question that was not due to his liking he would relate 'this is my private life.' During the Staff Conference he said 'you Psychiatrists are all stereotyped.' During the Staff Conference, however, his mood was one of friendliness and not one of depression, although he will occasionally get irritable when supposedly asked a personal question. After the interview at the Staff Meeting he approached me saying 'that he did not want any of the nurses aides to know about his business and that was the reason why he refused to give out any information.' He further related that he keeps everything in a little book that he has done or said because he has a poor memory, although some of these memory deficits were not brought out in the interview with him. He was advised to stay on the ward for another week or two for further observation but he felt that he did not have to since nothing more could be done for him. He also said the reason for him wishing to leave was that 'he had a job in mind and was going for an interview.' Since his insight and judgment were unpredictable at times and although no psychotic behavior was noted, it was felt

that he could leave the hospital AMA. In view of the chronic nature of his illness the future prognosis must be guarded as to a possibility of a permanent future social economic adjustment. Patient discharged A.M.A. on 1-22-63.

"5. FINAL DIAGNOSIS AND PRESENT STATUS:

1. Chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma (by history of) with behavioral reaction characterized by passive aggressive and paranoid features. Treated. Unchanged.

   (a) Precipitating Stress: Unknown.
   (b) Predisposition: Moderate, by history of, frequent hospitalizations and interviews for his present type of behavior.
   (c) Psychiatric Incapacity: Minimal. Patient is competent at this time.

"6. RECOMMENDATIONS: That this patient should remain in a hospital for further observation. However, if he so desired, he could go A.M.A. to seek further NP care when indicated.

"7. PRESENT STATUS OF SC DISABILITY: Not examined for rating purposes."

The above mentioned clinical record from the Veterans Administration Hospital in Bay Pines, Florida, can only be made available upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The identity of the person to be subpoenaed is HAROLD G. COBB, Chief, Registrar Division, Veterans Administration Admission Center, Los Angeles 25, California.

January 24, 1963

On January 24, 1963, the subject was contacted by Special Agents of the Miami, Florida, Office of the FBI at Northeast First Avenue and Fifth Street, Miami, at which time he stated that his name was JOE KRAMER. He was sitting in his 1957 Ford hardtop, black and white in color, bearing California license MYU 890.

Subject was very reluctant to furnish any information but identified himself as RICHARD CASE NAGELL, a former Special Agent for the Liquor Control Office, State of California, Los Angeles Office, and a former Captain in the United States Army with experience in intelligence work with the CIC.

Subject stated he wished to be advised if he was given a pistol with a silencer and possibly some microfilm by sources - Cuban, Russian or both - from Mexico City through a Cuban in Miami - if he would be permitted to return these items to his contact so he could be of further use to the United States Government. Subject stated he did not want to cooperate fully with the United States Government or anyone else. He gave the impression that he was better at determining what the enemy is up to than the agencies regularly handling these matters, except the FBI. He stated the FBI is the only agency that has treated him well.

Subject stated within the next few days the individual with the gun would contact him and he would immediately contact the FBI, provided the gun could be returned to him in time to make the delivery to whomever he had to deliver it. When pressed for details subject was very evasive and vague.

No promises were made to the subject and the espionage statutes and the registration act together with other laws were explained to him and he acknowledged he was fully aware of their provisions.

Subject stated he was discharged from the Liquor Control authority in California under false charges of accepting bribes. Immediately thereafter, he left for Mexico because he was disgusted with the United States. In August or September, 1962, he met a man from Maryland in Mexico City who introduced him to individuals whom he believed may have been soviet agents. He refused to give descriptions, names or other details. When questioned on specific points he became mysteriously evasive.

Subject claimed he had the names of all Americans involved in activities against the United States in a safe deposit box, the key to which he gave to a close friend in the event of his death.

When subject was questioned concerning the details of possible microfilm he might deliver, he stated that maybe there would not be any microfilm, and that was a conclusion on his part that microfilm would be delivered with the pistol. He also stated he did not know what the gun would be used for but since he was not stupid he thought it might be used to kill someone with. Subject tore off the corner of a $10.00 bill and offered it to the interviewing agents to be used as identification in contacting him when he would later call the FBI for a meeting. He suggested that the corner of the $10.00 bill be shown to a bartender in a bar that he would name and then a waiter could let him know that a friend wanted to see him. The agent stated this would be unnecessary and he agreed to call the office January 25, 1963.

Subject was highly critical of the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency in Mexico, but trusted the FBI and claimed he had contacts with FBI Agents in Mexico City, Los Angeles and Jacksonville.

Subject furnished his driver's license which gave his address as Box 76121 Sanford Station, Los Angeles, California. His date of birth on the license is August 5, 1938 and the address to notify in the event of emergency was 3751 6th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Late in the interview, subject reluctantly furnished his temporary address in Miami which is Room 303, Holiday Inn, 2500 Brickell Avenue.

Subject stated he is constantly under surveillance, that he has not been under the care of a psychiatrist and that he might return to Mexico City.

April 19, 1963

On April 19, 1963, the subject contacted the Los Angeles, California Office of the FBI and furnished the following information to a Special Agent of that Office:

The subject stated that he and his wife obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce in Los Angeles County on October 16, 1962. He said that one of the terms of this decree was that he was to have 'reasonable visitation' rights with his two small children. He said that his wife has not complied with this court order so he had her subpoenaed into court for contempt.

Subject said that he and his wife appeared in court on April 19, 1963, and a female judge, name not known, listened to the matter with subject acting as his own attorney. He said that the Judge interrupted him and instructed him to obtain a lawyer before the proceedings would continue. Subject advised that he argued with the Judge to no avail.

Subject said that he is unemployed and has no funds to hire an attorney. He said that he went to the Legal Aid Society and California Bar Association to obtain an attorney but neither would furnish counsel.

At this point in the interview, the subject became emotional and quite rude. He said that the Judge cannot order him to hire an attorney if he does not want one and to do so is a violation of his civil rights. He raved on that he was well aware of the law and demanded that the FBI investigate the judge involved.

Subject was informed of the provisions of the Civil Rights Statutes and told that he should discuss this case with the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, if not satisfied.

The subject then left the office with no further comment about the matter. He mentioned as he was leaving that if he did not get a job in the near future, he was going to "blow the lid off"concerning Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles County District Attorney and the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

It is noted that subject at first refused to give his address. He then stated that he had lived in Mexico City, D.F. until about 30 days ago. He then gave his Los Angeles

address as Post Office Box 75801, Sanford Station, Los Angeles. He then said he lived at 610 South Oxford Street, Los Angeles 45.

June 4, 1963 and August 14, 1963

On September 23, 1963, EP T-3 advised that the medical records, Veterans Administration (VA) Outpatient Clinic, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, contained the following information regarding the subject:

On June 4, 1963, NAGELL appeared at the Outpatient Clinic and was referred to the Neurological Clinic for treatment. His condition was diagnosed as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid. Would only utter words 'Got to see my kids.'"

On August 14, 1963, NAGELL appeared at the Outpatient Clinic, complaining of "impairment of vision, left eye." Records indicate foreign matter removed from eye and NAGELL discharged. An appointment for September 16, 1963, was made for NAGELL, but he failed to keep this appointment.

Records indicate the following service-connected injuries have been entered on NAGELL's records:

Multiple scars, left face and head
Reconstructed left ear canal
Paresia (paralysis), partial, left facial nerve
Lagophthalmos - left (defective hearing bilateral)
Multiple scars, left forearm, left buttocks, right leg, and right knee
Tracheotomy
Fractures, right and left mandibles (jaw)
Brain concussion
Right hypertropia

The above information can be made available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The identity of the person to be subpoenaed is Mrs. MARGUERITE COFFEE, Chief of Medical Records, VA Outpatient Clinic, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

August 23, 1963

On August 23, 1963, Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS R. SHERIDAN, Los Angeles, California, advised that one RICHARD C. NAGELL had been employed as a taxi cab driver in Beverly Hills, California, during recent weeks and claimed to have formerly been an officer in the CIC Division of the United States Army. Mr. SHERIDAN said NAGELL had claimed recently to Special Agents of the Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, and to Mr. SHERIDAN that he, NAGELL, had carried messages to various persons in the Beverly Hills area, including JOHN BEBER, of Brand Motors, and others connected with the Friar's Club in Beverly Hills. Mr. SHERIDAN indicated that much of the information NAGELL had furnished could also be found in newspapers and other publications, except information which could not be proved or disproved, such as NAGELL's carrying of messages. Mr. SHERIDAN indicated that he was skeptical of the reliability of NAGELL.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY AND AFTERMATH

An individual identified by material in his possession as ROBERT CASE NAGELL was brought to the El Paso Office of the FBI at 4:55 PM on September 20, 1963 by Patrolmen W. L. WESTFALL and JAMES S. BUNDREN, El Paso Police Department. At that time NAGELL was advised that he was suspected of a felony crime within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law against him, and that he had a right to consult an attorney. No threats or promises were made by anyone to secure a statement from NAGELL.

NAGELL requested permission to telephonically contact an attorney in Los Angeles, California, at about 5:00 PM. This request was immediately granted, upon which NAGELL stated, "No, I don't want to call that shyster." He then asked the time on the west coast and on the east coast.

Although refusing to directly discuss the attempted hold up of the State National Bank, El Paso, NAGELL stated that he had fired two shots in the bank "to keep anyone from following me." He stated that he was an excellent shot, and

the fact that he had fired the two shots into the ceiling proved he had not been trying to hit anyone. He stated that he was certain that "all of my problems have been solved for a long time, and now I won't have to go to Cuba." This statement was not further explained. When requested to explain this statement, NAGELL refused, stating "I can see this is going to be a frame, which is to be expected in our capitalistic system."

When asked for his motive in attempting to hold up the bank, NAGELL stated that he was unhappy with the American judicial system, because he had attempted, through judicial procedures, to get to see his two children, a girl 3½ and a boy 2½, in custody of his divorced wife, and the California court had not executed an order in keeping with his request.

NAGELL advised that he had been living in Mexico until a short time ago.

In regard to his Army career, NAGELL stated that he had resigned his commission as a Captain, effective October 29, 1959. He said that at the time he resigned he was on the list for promotion to Major. He further advised that he entered the U. S. Army on August 5, 1948 at Albany, New York. He said he was drawing 60% compensation from the government and had been declared disabled to the extent of 63%.

He advised that he had been assigned Enlisted Army Serial Number RA 12115891, Officers' Serial Numbers 02028346 and 01438346. He stated that the last serial number had been assigned to him when he had been assigned to counter-intelligence. He advised that he had been trained in the Army Counterintelligence School. He said that he had been assigned to Field Operations Intelligence and had taught interrogation.

In addition, NAGELL stated that he had been wounded on three separate occasions in connection with his service in the Korean campaign, and he had received three purple hearts. Continuing he advised that he received a battle field commission.

On September 21, 1963, Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK J. MORTON was furnished the facts of the case involving the attempted robbery of the State National Bank of El Paso, on September 20, 1963, and Mr. MORTON then authorized the filing of a complaint charging the subject with bank robbery.

On September 21, 1963, a complaint was filed before United States Commissioner HENRY C. CLIFTON, El Paso, Texas, charging NAGELL with violation of Section 2113, Title 18, United States Code, in that NAGELL did on September 20, 1963, at El Paso, Texas, enter the State National Bank of El Paso, a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, organized and operated under the laws of the United States, and make a felonious attempt by force and violence and putting in fear by use of a .45 caliber revolver, one PATSY CLYDINE GORDON, an employee of the said bank to take a thing of value, to wit, Travelers Cheques, which were in the care and custody and controlled by the said bank.

The subject waived hearing and stated that he did not desire to be represented by an attorney. Commissioner CLIFTON set bond in the amount of $25,000, in lieu of which the subject was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal and placed in the El Paso County Jail.

On September 21, 1963, RICHARD CASE NAGELL was interviewed at the El Paso County Jail subsequent to a hearing before U. S. Commissioner HENRY C. CLIFTON, ElPaso, Texas, at which hearing the charges of bank robbery filed against him were read to him by the United States Commissioner and at which time he was advised of his right to counsel.

NAGELL was again advised as to the identity of the Special Agents of the FBI who were desirous of interviewing him and was told that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law. He was also advised that he had the right to consult an attorney and that no threats or promises would be made to him to induce him to make a statement.

In the presence of El Paso Police Department Detective THOMAS F. MC CONNELL, JR. and his partner, NAGELL stated that he desired to talk to Special Agents of the FBI. He stated that he did not desire to talk in the presence of anyone else and Detective MC CONNELL and his partner then departed.

NAGELL started off his conversation by saying that when he had appeared before the US Commissioner just prior to this interview, that he had "pled not guilty" since he did not know what else to do. He stated that he did not desire to be represented by an attorney and that he did not care what happened to him. He exhibited his left wrist, the inside of which was covered with a great number of superficial wounds to the skin. He stated that the night before while he was in the El Paso City Jail he had used a piece of tin in an attempt to cut his wrists. He said he had lost about a pint of blood.

He stated that when he entered the State National Bank of El Paso on the afternoon of September 20, 1963, that he would not have taken any money. He said that to the best of his recollection he had been in El Paso for several days and had made an attempt to find a former war buddy of his named JOSE C. IBARRA, who formerly resided at 904 South Hill Street in El Paso. He stated that he had made inquiry at this address, but IBARRA had moved and he was not able to find out where he had gone. He said that he had known IBARRA in 1948 and 1949 when both of them were Sergeants in the Army. Continuing, he advised that he had driven to El Paso from San Diego, California. NAGELL stated that he had not eaten in three days because he did not feel like doing so. When asked if he desired food he stated that he was afraid that it would make him sick if he attempted to eat.

NAGELL stated that he wanted to point out that he had in the past received psychiatric treatment and that in 1955 he had been hospitalized at Walter Reed Army Hospital as a result of the crash of an Air Force B-25. He advised that he had been the sole survivor of this crash and had spent a considerable length of time in the hospital. He advised

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that Doctor EDWIN A. WEINSTEIN, a civilian doctor assigned to the Neuropsychiatric Center at Walter Reed Hospital had treated him and had a considerable amount of information as to his mental condition. Continuing, he advised that he did not think that he was crazy, but that he felt that he needed psychiatric attention and advice because of the fact that he was highly emotional and at times he could not remember what he was saying or where he was for short periods. He stated that he had requested admission to the psychiatric ward at the Veterans' Hospital, Brentwood, Los Angeles, California, however, he was not granted admission and he stated that to the best of his recollection he made this request in May or June of 1963. He pointed out that all of his medical records could be obtained at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 1380 South Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

He further advised that he had been hospitalized at the Veterans' Hospital, Bay Pines, Florida, from December 20, 1962 until January, 1963, at which time he was discharged against medical advice. He stated that he had been confined in this hospital as a result of "spells" that he had been having and that he was in the hospital for observation.

NAGELL was highly emotional, was given to spells of crying, and stated that he had not been able to get his feet on the ground since his discharge from the United States Army in 1959. In this connection, he stated that his wife was a Japanese and that he had resigned his commission as a Captain in the United States Army since she was extremely unhappy with his being assigned to the Infantry. He said that he had resigned the commission and that after the divorce had been granted, he had not been allowed to see his two small children because he had not been able to pay the required alimony.

He stated that he had been employed by the Alcoholic and Beverage Control in California, but had lost his job in 1962. He said that he had not worked since then and actually was not able to do any kind of work because of the time he had spent in the Army. He stated that the only job that he was prepared for was that of an investigator since he had learned this as a Counter-Intelligence Corps representative

of the U. S. Army. He stated that he had been shot through the chest in 1962 in Los Angeles, California, but that the shooting was a result of a private matter and he did not care to discuss it further.

He stated that lately he had been too upset to be even considered for a job and then intimated that he had gone into the State National Bank "so that they would take him back in the hospital." He stated that he was not in the bank to get any money and that he fired the shots to keep anyone from following him. He said that he had used the names of JOE KRANE and ROBERT C. NOLAN and advised that he had used the name of NOLAN while in the Military Intelligence.

NAGELL further advised that he had been suffering from a headache for several days and stated that he had been taking some kind of pills that were furnished to him by the Veterans' Administration, but that he was out of these pills and did not know what they were. He requested an aspirin, which was obtained for him. In response to a question as to whether or not he desired to see a doctor, he stated that he did not.

In the September 21, 1963, issue of the El Paso Times, an article appeared on page 1-A entitled "Veteran Tries Daring Bank Robbery." The article contained a sub-caption "Fires Two Shots As Clerk Flees From Counter." The article states, "A 34-year-old battle-scarred Korean war hero, armed with a .45 Colt, made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the State National Bank about 4:30 PM Friday, firing two shots as he ran out of the crowded bank.

"Detectives and FBI Agents going through the suspect's suitcase found photostatic copies of numerous certificates and commendations showing he had acquired an outstanding military record in 11 years of service with the U. S. Army in Korea. A photostat showed he had been honorably discharged from the Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey, October, 1959, with the rank of Captain.

"Other military papers found in NAGELL's suitcase showed he had been awarded the Purple Heart three times for

wounds received in battle with the enemy in Korea. Other papers also disclosed he had been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious and outstanding service in Korea.

"Speaking to FBI Agents and other officers NAGELL admitted he had entered the Army as a buck private and was in line for promotion to major when he was given his honorable discharge. He told agents he spoke Russian, Japanese and Spanish fluently.

"His Army papers disclosed NAGELL had graduated with honors from the Army Military Intelligence School, from a special leader's course, and had served in the counter intelligence corps (CIC). He had records showing he had been given top secret security clearance on September 22, 1950."

The September 22, 1963, issue of the El Paso Times contains an article on page 1-A entitled "NAGELL Pleads Not Guilty." According to the article, "City jailers reported NAGELL has refused to eat his meals since he was booked in jail. They also reported the prisoner attempted to cut his wrists in his City Jail cell Friday night by using a tin can converted to an ash tray.

"After he was turned over to the custody of Sheriff BOB BAILEY, jailers were instructed to maintain a close watch on the prisoner and stop him from making any attempts on his life.

The September 26, 1963, issue of the El Paso Times contains an article on page 7-A entitled "NAGELL To Take Sanity Test at La Tuna." According to the article, "Former Army Captain RICHARD CASE NAGELL, 34, charged with bank robbery in an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the State National Bank, will be taken to La Tuna Correctional Institution Thursday for a sanity test.

"He will be examined by Dr. R. J. BENNETT on the motion of Assistant U. S. District Attorney FRED MORTON, who obtained an order authorizing the check up from U. S. District Judge R. E. THOMASON.

"MORTON said the preliminary investigation indicated that a psychiatric examination would be necessary before the government could proceed further in the case. The investigation showed that NAGELL was the sole survivor of a military plane crash, that since his discharge he had visited several FBI offices offering "highly secret" counterintelligence information, and earlier this year had been under psychiatric care in Florida for a month."

On September 27, 1963, Staff Sergeant (E-6) PHILIP J. DALY, US Army, RA 32 293 739, presently assigned to the 4th Enlisted Student Battery, School Support Command, Fort Bliss, Texas, stated that he served in the same detachment in Tokyo, Japan, with RICHARD CASE NAGELL, the 441st CIC, during the spring of 1958, from approximately February to May, when he (DALY) returned to the United States. He has had no contact with NAGELL since that time.

There was only a normal acquaintance between a Captain (NAGELL) and a Master Sergeant (DALY) during this period of time.

DALY first met NAGELL on a temporary duty trip to Sendai, in northern Japan, where NAGELL had been sent to replace the Operations Officer. NAGELL stated at that time that he was being shunted into a corner.

DALY next met NAGELL about a month later in Fort Drake, Tokyo.

All enlisted men of the 441st CIC Detachment thought that NAGELL was slightly unbalanced, and was not a normal officer. The reputation among the enlisted men was to stay away from NAGELL.

The November 4, 1963, issue of the El Paso Herald-Post contained an article on page 1 entitled "Holdup Suspect 'Fires' Lawyer." According to the article, "RICHARD CASE NAGELL charged in U. S. District Court with an attempt to hold up the State National Bank told the Court today he did not attempt to hold up the bank.

"'I had a motive for doing what I did,' NAGELL told Federal Judge R. E. THOMASON. "But my motive was not to hold up the bank. 'I do not intend to disclose my motive at this time.'

"NAGELL, 33, told Judge THOMASON that he is a veteran of the Korean War, that he was injured three times, and that 'I am a 64 per cent disabled veteran.'

"The accused man was before the court on a petition filed by his own hand for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming he was being held prisoner illegally.

"NAGELL asked Judge THOMASON to discharge Attorney JAMES HAMMOND, who had been appointed by the court to represent NAGELL. Judge THOMASON granted the request, after telling NAGELL that Mr. HAMMOND is considered an able, conscientious member of El Paso Bar. NAGELL had refused to talk to Mr. HAMMOND before the hearing opened.

"The matter of whether NAGELL would consent to undergo psychiatric treatment was discussed, and NAGELL said he would be willing to go to La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution, and that:

"'I will obey all their rules but I will not cooperate for any psychiatric examination except an examination conducted by a psychiatrist for the Veterans Administration.'

"Judge THOMASON said he would name a psychiatrist from William Beaumont Army Hospital to examine NAGELL. The Judge said he would appoint another attorney to represent NAGELL."

On November 18, 1963, the subject filed a writ of habaes corpus in the United States District Court in El Paso. NAGELL requested interview with a Special Agent of the FBI. On interview, NAGELL furnished the following signed statement:

"11/19/63
"El Paso, Texas

"I, Richard Case Nagell, do hereby make the following

free and voluntary statement to Edward Joseph Murphy and George E. Aiken, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have advised me that the information furnished herein may be used in court. No threats, promises or force of any kind was used to get me to make this statement.

"I was born in Greenwich, N.Y. on August 5, 1930.

"I was arrested on September 20, 1963, in El Paso, Texas. On September 21, 1963, I was arraigned before the United States Commissioner in El Paso, Texas, on a charge of bank robbery, at which time I entered a plea of not guilty and was bound over for indictment by the Federal Grand Jury. Bail was set at $25,000. On September 21, 1963 I was incarcerated in the El Paso County jail, where I since have been and am presently confined.

"On September 24, 1963, the United States District Court ordered that I be given a psychiatric examination to determine my mental competency to stand trial, and that if determined necessary by the examining psychiatrist, to conduct such examination, to be committed to the Federal Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Texas, for a period not exceding two weeks.

"On November 4, 1963, the court nullified that part of the aforesaid order, pertaining to the committment, and re-ordered that I be committed to Beaumont Army Hospital, El Paso, Texas, for said psychiatric examination.

"On September 24, 1963 and again on November 4, 1963, the U.S. District Court ordered that further prosecutive action against me, be deferred until such time as the Court is in receipt of the results of said psychiatric examination.

"As of this date I have not received the aforementioned psychiatric examination nor have I been committed to either of the aforementioned institutions for such examination, nor have I been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

"I believe that an unnecessary and undue delay has occurred in bringing me to trial, as a result of my reluctance

to participate in a psychiatric consultation and/or examination. I believe that this is a violation of my right to a speedy trial as guaranteed to me by Amendment 6 of the Constitution.

"In relation to the foregoing statement, I believe that I, as an accused person, am not required by law to emit any statement or to answer any questions, whatsoever, to any person, whomsoever, including a psychiatrist, psychologist, or physiologist, nor that I am required by law to participate in any examination, test or activity, verbal, written or otherwise, if I do not so elect. To be coerced to do so, is a violation of my rights under Amendment 5 of the Constitution.

"An attempt has been made to indirectly coerce me to incriminate myself, by a court appointed psychiatrist known to me as Doctor Bennett, in that he queried me as to my motive for committing the alleged offense and stated to me that if I did not give him such information, I was being uncooperative, and that I might have to be sent to Springfield Medical Center, if I did not cooperate with him.

"I further believe that I am being coerced into taking psychiatric examination and/or consultation by the resulting undue delay in bringing me to trial.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and 3 other pages, and it is true and correct.

"/s/ Richard Case Nagell

"Witness:

"/s/ Edward Joseph Murphy, Special Agent FBI, El Paso, Texas, 11/19/63

"/s/ George E. Aiken, Jr Special Agent, F.B.I, El Paso, Texas 11/19/63"

On November 19, 1963, Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK J. MORTON, El Paso, advised that there is no validity to subject's allegation inasmuch as Title 18, Section 4244, U. S. Code, states that upon a motion by the United States

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Attorney, the defense attorney, or upon its own motion, the court shall cause the accused to be examined as to his mental condition where it is felt that he may be presently insane or otherwise mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or to properly assist in his own defense. Assistant U. S. Attorney MORTON advised that according to this Statute, the examination can be made with or without the consent of the accused. Assistant U. S. Attorney MORTON stated that the subject has constantly refused to cooperate with psychiatrists and has refused to even speak to them, and that this refusal on his part has held up any possible psychiatric examination, necessitating postponing further action.

The subject, who is still incarcerated in the El Paso County Jail, sent the following note to SA THOMAS B. WHITE, JR. of the El Paso Office of the FBI, which reads as follows:

"Mr. White -

"When one's actions are motivated by an ideological conviction, he cannot deviate from his pursued path simply because society may censure it as wrong. But when he becomes disillusioned with such ideology, and an existing situation so dictates, he must initiate immediate corrective action as befits circumstance and as best he knows how.

"I have always acted from a principal of love for my country, and this same principle actuated my conduct of September 20th, however inappropriate or incomprehensible it may appear.

"/s/ Richard C. Nagell"

The December 10, 1963, issue of the El Paso Times contained an article on pages 1 and 3-A entitled "Says Bank Holdup Try 'Patriotic'." According to the article, NAGELL had submitted several handwritten petitions to the Judge of the United States District Court in El Paso. The article states, "In one petition, dated December 5, he wrote, 'I have

always acted from a principle of love for my country and this same principle actuated my conduct on September 20, 1963, however inappropriate or incomprehensible it may appear. God and I, and also the FBI, know that I am not guilty.'

"NAGELL is accused of pulling a gun on a teller at the bank. When the teller fled, NAGELL is alleged to have fired two shots into the bank ceiling.

"NAGELL had previously indicated he might submit to examination by a psychiatrist at William Beaumont General Hospital. But at the hearing it was brought out he refused to do so now.

"Judge THOMASON then overruled his motion for a writ and asked that NAGELL's case be taken before a Federal Grand Jury. Previously the judge had ordered that all prosecution be deferred until an examination report on NAGELL's mental competency was obtained.

"The judge said NAGELL's argument on the bond 'more thoroughly convinces the court you need psychiatric help.'

"When NAGELL was returned to the jail, he would not tell reporters why he entered the bank. As in the past he said he would not disclose his motive.

"FRED MORTON, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, said Monday afternoon that the case will probably be taken before a U. S. Grand Jury in January in San Antonio."

On January 3, 1964, GEORGE NORMAN STANGA was contacted and interviewed at the El Paso County Jail after he contacted the El Paso Office of the FBI and specifically requested that he be interviewed regarding RICHARD CASE NAGELL. At the time of the interview, NAGELL was incarcerated at the El Paso County Jail as a Federal prisoner for the crime of bank robbery.

STANGA stated that since his arrest and incarceration at the El Paso County Jail for bad checks, he has become quite friendly with RICHARD CASE NAGELL. He stated that NAGELL was a very mixed-up individual, but that he enjoyed the company of STANGA and confided in him. He went on to say that NAGELL had recently confided in him to the extent that he had told him why he attempted to hold up the State National Bank of El Paso, Texas. NAGELL told STANGA that after his release from the United States Army, he drifted from job to job and became more and more mentally confused as to his political, religious, and economic allegiances. During this confused period, NAGELL apparently became a member of the Communist Party of the United States and told STANGA that he did some minor work for this organization prior to his trip to El Paso. NAGELL also explained to STANGA that he divorced his wife during this period, and after making several scenes with his wife, was barred by court order from seeing his children. During this period of his life, NAGELL told STANGA that he lived in the Los Angeles, California, area.

NAGELL explained to STANGA that he came to El Paso, Texas, after making a decision that everything was against him in Los Angeles and that he should attempt to leave the United States for a Communist country in Europe. In line with this decision to leave the United States, NAGELL made a contact with the Communist Party in Los Angeles, and arranged to meet a courier or contact man for the Party in El Paso, Texas. This contact man was allegedly to have a visa and passport for NAGELL so that he might leave the United States and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. NAGELL then left the Los Angeles area and drove to El Paso, Texas. He told STANGA that during this trip, he stopped by the side of the road on at least three occasions and attempted suicide with a pistol which was in his possession. He explained to STANGA, however, that he did not have the guts to do it and just let things drift along. After arriving in El Paso, Texas, NAGELL said that he got a hotel room and again attempted suicide with the revolver. He again did not have the nerve to "pull the trigger" and decided that the best way to commit suicide would be by leaving the hotel and having a "shoot-out" with

a policeman. He left the hotel room, got in his car, and proceded down the streets of El Paso looking for a policeman who looked like he would shoot it out with him. NAGELL told STANGA that he did not see a patrolman, however, and decided that he would enter the State National Bank of El Paso and cause a big ruckus because he knew that a policeman was in the building guarding a Treasury Department money display. NAGELL entered the bank and fired two shots into a wall and then left the bank, fully expecting to be shot down by a passing policeman. However, he escaped to his car, which was parked in an alley, and gave up peaceably when arrested by the policeman who was guarding the money display in the bank. NAGELL told STANGA that his robbery of the bank was purely a suicide attempt and that he had no intention of robbing the bank for any monetary gain.

In addition to the Communist activities mentioned above, STANGA reported that NAGELL told him of a number of rolls of microfilm which contained names, meeting places, and other activities of the Communist Party, which were in his possession. NAGELL explained that these microfilms were hidden in a gas mask (Japanese type) which was located at his sister's house in New York City. He went on to say that these microfilm are hidden in the salve container which is afixed to the gas mask. NAGELL also explained to STANGA that he had not given this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because he felt they would indict him as a spy and put him in jail for life.

On January 6, 1964, the subject furnished the following signed statement:

"1/6/64
"El Paso, Texas

"I, Richard Case Nagell, do hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Edward Joseph Murphy and Lawrence W. Gorman, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have advised me that I do not have to make any statement and

that any statement that I do make may be used against me in a court of law. They have advised me that I may have an attorney if I desire. No threats, promises, force, or inducements of any kind have been used to get me to furnish this statement.

"I was born on August 5, 1930 at Greenwich, New York.

"The following statement is relative to the motive which actuated my conduct on September 20, 1963.

"In September 1962, while I was in Mexico City a representative of a foreign government proposed to me that I participate in an act; Such act being a criminal offense and inimical to the best interests of the United States. At that time I refused such proposal. In May, 1963, another representative of the same foreign government made the same proposal to me. At that time I agreed to such a proposal.

"In Sept. 1963, I was informed by an American, known to me as an agent of the same foreign government, that arrangements for my participation in the aforementioned act were completed. At this time I refused the aforesaid proposal.

"Approximately one week later I was instructed by this same person to either participate as previously agreed or derrogatory information pertaining to me would be disclosed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thereupon I agreed to follow the instructions of this person, although I did not intend to do so. This existing situation actuated my conduct of September 20, 1963, for which I was arrested and am presently charged.

"I did not actually attempt to rob any bank. I thought that my arrest would provide an immediate, though temporary solution to the problem with which I was confronted.

"I am not guilty as charged.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages, and which I have initialed, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ Richard Case Nagell

"Witness:

"/s/ Edward Joseph Murphy, Special Agent FBI, El Paso, Texas, 1/6/64

"/s/ Lawrence W. Gorman, Special Agent FBI, El Paso, Texas 1/6/64"

On January 15, 1964, Mrs. FRANCES NAGELL, 856 South Catalina, Los Angeles, California, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the El Paso Office of the FBI that she was the mother of the subject and that she had heard on the evening before about the bank robbery charge filed against the subject.

She stated that she last saw the subject in August, 1963, at which time subject indicated he wanted nothing to do with his relatives and no interference with his private life. She commented that her son had had a brilliant career in the military service up until the time of the plane crash near Washington, D. C. following which he was unconscious for three weeks in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. Upon his recuperation from those injuries, he underwent a complete personality change.

On January 24, 1964, the subject was arraigned before the United States District Court in El Paso in connection with the two-count indictment returned January 8, 1964, in San Antonio, Texas, charging NAGELL with bank robbery. Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK J. MORTON filed a motion before the U. S. District Court under Section 4244, Title 18, United States Code, to have the subject committed for psychiatric treatment. U. S. District Judge HOMER THORNBERRY granted the motion and ordered the subject committed to the

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for a period of 30 days for the purpose of psychiatric examination. The subject advised the court that he would not cooperate with the psychiatrists at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield.

While being removed from the United States District Court House in El Paso, Texas, enroute to the El Paso County Jail on January 24, 1964, and while in the custody of the Deputy United States Marshals, the subject accused the Assistant United States Attorney of violating his constitutional rights. This accusation was a repetition of numerous accusations which the subject had previously made against the Assistant United States Attorney, according to Assistant U. S. Attorney MORTON.

On January 24, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK J. MORTON, El Paso, advised that he had received information on a confidential basis a short while before to the effect that there was a man incarcerated in the El Paso County Jail under a Federal charge of attempted bank robbery by the name of RICHARD CASE NAGELL who was a Communist and who was about to defect to Russia when arrested. Mr. MORTON related that the story was generally that NAGELL, a retired Army Captain who served with distinction in the Korean War in combat and with CIC, became embittered with the United States and our form of government partially due to the alleged denial of visitation privileges of his children, custody over whom was awarded to his Japanese wife by California divorce decree. He allegedly turned over secret material to Soviet agents while in the Military Service. He was supposed to obtain a passport to Russia here in El Paso from a Communist agent but was so distraught over the possibility of never again seeing his children that he considered suicide or some other drastic means of preventing his defecting that he went in a bank in El Paso, asked for $100.00 in cashier's cheques, pulled a gun which caused the teller to run, and fired two shots high into the wall and fled. At the time of his arrest, he called the policeman a "capitalistic s.o.b." and has stated that what he did was done out of "love for country." Other than that he has made no statements concerning the bank robbery except to say that he did not

intend to take any money. He has refused to talk to a psychiatrist and fired two court appointed attorneys. His court room appearances have convinced all that he is intelligent and competent mentally but extremely confused and disturbed. He files motions and writs almost daily, which are well written and lawyer like.

At the time of his arrest, September 20, 1963, a notebook was taken from him containing what purport to be various codes, CIA and FBI agents' names, Soviet and other Communist embassy addresses and names, and the addresses of various other people and organizations, including the Los Angeles address of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." NAGELL has supposedly recently received a 1963 Information Please almanac with a scrambled message. Mention is made of this in the notebook.

NAGELL is supposed to have located at the address of his sister, Mrs. ELEANORE GAMBERT, 82-25 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst 73, Long Island, New York, HA 6-6830, a trunk in which a Japanese gas mask is contained. In the salve box of this mask are supposedly 4 rolls of microfilm containing the names of various Communist Party members, agents, couriers, their activities, etc. A man by the name of FRED JOHN (BENJO), an insurance agent in California, is supposed to get these things from NAGELL's sister in the event of NAGELL's death. The sister supposedly knows nothing of the contents and is not a Communist. NAGELL recently wrote a letter to this Mr. JOHN in California mentioning the almanac bit. Mr. MORTON said he rejected an offer of a deal for information purportedly furnished by NAGELL to the FBI regarding Communists in exchange for favorable consideration made through NAGELL's prior court appointed attorney on the basis that the information was of no value. Mr. MORTON's confidential source told him that NAGELL's prior contacts with the FBI were not revealing because they were made by him solely to determine what the FBI knew of him.

RICHARD CASE NAGELL
50-500

ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On December 19, 1963, the subject advised Special Agents of the El Paso Office of the FBI that "for the record" he would like to say that his association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD was purely social and that he had met OSWALD in Mexico City and in Texas. NAGELL refused to comment further regarding this matter.

On January 2, 1964, the subject advised a Secret Service Agent and a Special Agent of the FBI in El Paso, Texas, that he had been acquainted with MARINA, the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Subject further pointed out that OSWALD was having marital difficulties with MARINA. The subject stated that he knew "certain things" in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. He said he wanted to let the Secret Service know that someone like OSWALD was in that area, however, he knew nothing of OSWALD's intention to assassinate the President. The subject stated that the requests made by prisoners in the El Paso County Jail for interviews were at times honored and at other times they were not.

The above interview was conducted with the subject in response to a request made by this subject to be interviewed by a Secret Service Agent. The Secret Service Agent was introduced to NAGELL and he attempted to interview NAGELL, however, NAGELL stated that the information he originally desired to report to the Secret Service was "too late now."

On January 23, 1964, an Agent of the United States Secret Service, El Paso, Texas, advised that an Agent of the United States Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, had displayed a photograph of the subject to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on January 18, 1964. This photograph was taken of the subject on September 21, 1963, at the El Paso County Sheriff's Office. Mrs. MARINA OSWALD carefully

NOTE THIS MAN IS A MENTAL CASE ACCORDING TO HIS MAIN FILE [illegible]

examined the photograph and then stated that she did not know the individual who appeared in the photograph and had never seen him before. Mrs. OSWALD was advised of the name and aliases of the subject and she stated that she did not know anyone by any of those names.

On January 24, 1964, while the subject was being * removed from the United States Court House in El Paso to the El Paso County Jail for incarceration and while in custody of the Deputy U. S. Marshals, the subject made wild accusations to newspaper reporters, accusing the FBI of not attempting to prevent the assassination of President KENNEDY and stating that the FBI had questioned him regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD. These statements were made by the subject in a shouting manner on the elevator enroute to the El Paso County Jail and within earshot of the newspaper reporters, according to AUSA MORTON.

* ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY

DESCRIPTION

The following desriptive information regarding RICHARD CASE NAGELL was obtained through interviews with NAGELL and his acquaintances, observation, and record checks:

Names	RICHARD CASE NAGELL, also known as Joe Cramer, Joe Kramer, Joe Krano, Robert C. Nolan
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Date and place of birth	August 5, 1930, Greenwich, New York
Height	6'2"
Weight	180 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Reddish-brown
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Left eye slants downward toward outside; 2" vertical scar in front of left ear; half circle shape scar commencing in left eyebrow and extending down to cheek

Parents	LOUIS NAGELL, born Norway, deceased; FRANCES KAUFMAN NAGELL, born United States, 856 South Catalina, Los Angeles, California (January 15, 1964), resided 22 First Street, Troy, New York as of August 5, 1948
Brother	LOUIS NAGELL, Syracuse, New York (as of August 23, 1950)
Sisters	Mrs. ELEANORE GAMBERT, 82-25 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York (as of December 15, 1962)
	Mrs. NORMAN LE BEAUF, Ogdensburg, New York (as of August 23, 1950)
Stepsister	ELEANORE HOPPER, 8222 Ankener Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York (as of February 19, 1951)
Uncle	HOBART KAUFMAN, Delaware Avenue, Albany, New York (as of August 5, 1948)
Residence	Box 75801, Sanford Station, Los Angeles 5, California
Social Security No.	104-24-8340
Army Serial No.	RA 12115891 (Enlisted) 02 028 346 (Officer) 01 438 346 (Officer)
Army Service Record:	August 5, 1948, Private, resigned as Captain, October 29, 1959, Fort Dix, New Jersey
Service Decorations:	Bronze Star; Purple Heart (two clusters)
Divorced wife	MITSUKO TAKAHASHI, born July 16, 1939, Japan, married March 20, 1958, United States Consulate, Tokyo, Japan, residence 533A "B" Street, Fort Dix, New Jersey, (as of February 30, 1959); Apartment 12, 440 South Union Street, Los Angeles, California (as of July 30, 1962 while separated)

Divorced wife (cont'd)	Wife granted interlocutory divorce, November 19, 1962, Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California; 440 South Union, Los Angeles, California (as of December 15, 1962)
Children	TERESA DOLORES NAGELL, born June 28, 1959, Fort Dix, New Jersey ROBERT LAMONT NAGELL, born November 20, 1960, Los Angeles, California
Education	Hackett Junior High and Albany High School, Albany, New York, graduated 1948, two years of college while in service
Employment	New York Central Railroad, July, 1948, to August 4, 1948, Albany, New York; December 14, 1959 to June 8, 1962, State Beverage Department, Los Angeles, California; As of August, 1963, cab driver, Beverly Hills, California
Residences since January 1, 1937	January 1, 1937 to December, 1941, Route 1, Glen Falls, New York; December, 1941 to June, 1948, 140 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York; July, 1948 to August, 1948, 304 Madison Avenue, Albany, New York; 8222 Ankener Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, New York (as of August 1, 1951); 1533A "B" Street, Fort Dix, New Jersey (as of December, 1959); P. O. Box 76121, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, California (as of 1960 and as of August 20, 1962);

Residences (cont'd)

4037 Leeward Avenue, Los Angeles, California (as of July and September, 1962); Mexico City, D. F., Mexico (subject claimed this residence from August, 1962 to October 28, 1962. On a subsequent occasion, subject claimed this residence for a period lasting until about March 15, 1963); Washington, D. C. (subject claimed this residence during period subsequent to June, 1962, and prior to December, 1962; 8225 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, Queens, Long Island, New York (as of November 15, 1962, and again on December 7, 1962); Holiday Inn, Jacksonville, Florida (temporary residence as of December 15, 1962); Room 303, Holiday Inn, 2500 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Florida (temporary residence as of January 24, 1963); 610 South Oxford Street, Los Angeles, California (as of April 19, 1963); Box 75801, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, California (as of July 26, 1963); 3751 6th Street, Los Angeles, California (no date given); 2830½ West Boulevard, Los Angeles, California (no date given); 2712 Saturn Street, Los Angeles 19, California (no date given); 20245 Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, California (no date given).

Bank Account	Security First National Bank, Wilshire and Virgil Branch, Los Angeles, California (date not known)
Languages spoken	Subject claims to speak Russian, Japanese and Spanish fluently (as of September 21, 1963)
United States Passport	C526729
Address to notify in case of emergency	3751 6th Street, Los Angeles, California (appeared on driver's license as of January 24, 1963)
Character references	Miss ELIZABETH B. CAMPBELL, 39 Academy Road, Albany 3, New York (September 19, 1950), Mrs. IRENE TEMPLETON, 48 Parkwood Street, Albany, New York (September 19, 1950); Mr. KENNETH A. ZELLER, 301 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York (September 19, 1950); Dr. HARRY E. PRATT, Albany High School, Albany, New York (September 19, 1950); Mr. WAYNE HALLAR, Albany High School, Albany, New York (September 19, 1950)
Credit references	WILLIAM SLOANE HOUSE (YMCA), West 34th Street, New York, New York (August 23, 1950); Times Square Hotel, West 43rd Street, New York, New York (August 23, 1950); Mrs. NANCY TURNER, Providence Street, Albany 3, New York (August 23, 1950)
Automobile	1957 Ford hardtop, black and white, bearing California license MYU 890 (in possession of this automobile when interviewed January 24, 1963, in Miami, Florida)

EP 65-951

Automobile (Cont'd)	Records of the Division of Motor Vehicles, Los Angeles, California, reflect 1957 Ford sedan with 1963 California license LVZ 076, vehicle identification number C7LT138540, registered to RICHARD C. NAGELL, Box 76121, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, California, in December, 1962 or January, 1963. 1963 California license OCZ 155 for identical vehicle registered to RICHARD C. NAGELL, Box 75801, Sanford Station, Los Angeles, in February or March, 1963 (in possession of this vehicle when arrested in El Paso on September 20, 1963)

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

The following is the FBI Identification Record for RICHARD CASE NAGELL under FBI number 631 219 E, dated October 3, 1963:

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army	Richard Case Nagell RA 12 115 891	8-5-48 Albany NY		
Camp Holabird Baltimore MD	Richard C. Nagell #--	FP 1-27-54		
PD Los Angeles Calif	Richard Case Nagell #LA 616 479-N	5-31-62	drk	
USM El Paso, Texas	Richard Case Nagell #2248-A	9-21-63	Sect #2313 bank rob	

DBA
63177

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

202 U. S. Court House
El Paso, Texas 79901
February 4, 1964

RE: RICHARD CASE NAGELL, Aka.
ESPIONAGE - X

Re Report of SA DAVID J. REID at El Paso, Texas, dated February 4, 1964.

EP T-1 through EP T-3, contacts with whom have been insufficient to judge the reliability of their information, are in a position to have official access to the medical records of the United States Army and the Veteran's Administration pertaining to the subject.

The sources used to characterize the Fair Play for Cuba Committee have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JCL-7465

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BT

XXXXX-ZEA

TWO TWO SIX WA

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

S E C R E T TDTG 262330Z

WA CITE LANG 6294

INDEX (THORNE) FROM DEVANON

SUBJ: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

REF: (A) LANG 6280

(B) WA-63594

(C) WA 63519

ON 20 MAR 64, FBI-LA ADVISED US THAT OUR EXPRESSION (REF A) CLOSED THE MATTER FOR THEM, AND THAT FURTHER AGENCY CONTACTS, IF ANY, WOULD PROBABLY BE VIA FBI-WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

S E C R E T

CFN: 6294 THORNE DEVANON RICHARD CASE NAGELL 6280 63594 63519 20 64 FBI-LA REF A FBI-WASHINGTON

BT

Send to Bob Leonard
& R. Stoff
4 E-13

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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SECRET

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TWO ONE TWO WA

S E C R E T TDTG 122100Z

WA CITE LANG 8280

SUPPORT FROM DAVANON

SUBJ: RICHARD CASE NAGELL - no record in OS -

FYI FBI-LA REPORTED TODAY (12 MAR 64) THAT SUBJECT WAS ARRESTED IN EL PASO IN CONNECTION WITH A BANK ROBBERY. IN HIS POSSESSION HE HAD A LIST OF SIX NAMES MARKED "CIA." THEY INCLUDED:

F. PARKER

MRS. GUTHRIES

C. CHURCHILL

J. SLOSS ✓

E. LEIBACHER ✓

J. DAVANON ✓

NOT NECESSARILY IN THAT ORDER. US ATTORNEY IN EL PASO WANTS CIA INTERVIEWED AS TO CIRCUMSTANCES, IF ANY. WE ADVISED FBI NO RECORD IN OUR INDICES AND NO PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF SUBJECT. SUBJECT DESCRIBED AS "NUT" ONCE SURVIVED AN AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT, AND HAS RUN IN AND OUT OF BUREAU OFFICES IN PAST. WE NOTE THE CURRENT AGENCY DIRECTORY LISTS A JOHN SLOSS, POSSIBLY IN THE WATCH OFFICE.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. R. J. Leonard

DATE: 26 March 1964

FROM : Chief, Research Branch/SRS

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case

1. Attached is a copy of a 2 October 1962 memorandum from the FBI in regard to Richard Case NAGELL.

2. SA Alexander W. NEALE, Jr. of the Washington Field Office, FBI, has informally advised the undersigned that NAGELL has been arrested on the West Coast for bank robbery, is going to be tried in the near future for the alleged crime, and that NAGELL had in his possession the following information:

Richard FECTEAU
(Lynn, Mass)
DAC (CIA)

CIA
Mr. S. PARKER
Mrs. GUTHRIES
Mr. C. CHURCHILL
Mr. J. DAVANON
Mr. J. SLOSS
Mr. E. LEIBACHER

3. A check of SO Indices has revealed no record of NAGELL, and an RI check only disclosed the attached FBI report. Please recheck SO Indices on the subject, have a file set up on an expedite basis, and on an expedite basis identify the above individuals as to whether any have any connection with this Agency. The above Richard FECTEAU may be identical to the individual who was captured by the Chinese Communists and is now in prison.

4. Also check with Mrs. THORN of OO/C to determine whether OO/C has any record of NAGELL. It is believed that very possibly some

GROUP 1
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SECRET

of the above individuals may be connected with the Los Angeles or San Francisco Field Office of OO/C, but at the present moment limit the check with Mrs. THORN to determine if they have any record of Richard Case NAGELL.

Bruce L. Solie

BLS;jrg

13-00000

~~SECRET~~
(When Filled In)

NAME OF SUBJECT	FILE NO.

KEY TO ANALYSIS SYMBOLS*
NI = NOT IDENTICAL
I-ND = IDENTICAL - NOT DEROGATORY
U-ND=UNABLE TO IDENTIFY-NOT DEROGATORY
SA = SEE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM

SEARCH INSTRUCTIONS *(To be completed by requester)*

	SEARCH NAMES AS WRITTEN		SEARCH OVERT CARDS ONLY
	SEARCH NAME VARIATIONS *(Record known to exist)*		~~SEARCH~~ COVERT CARDS ONLY
	SRD/CAB ANALYSIS OF FILES	✓	SEARCH SUBJECT CARDS ONLY
	INDICES CHECK ONLY *(Do not pull files)*		SEARCH ALL CARDS

NO.	NAME - LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE *(Type or print)*	SOURCE DOCUMENT	PAGE	RESULTS OVERT	RESULTS COVERT
1	CHURCHILL, C (male)	UI			
2	DAVANON, JOSEPH	Record # 70905			
3	FECTEAU, RICHARD	Record			
4	GUTHRIES, FNU (female)	NR			
5	LEIBACHER, ERNEST	Record			
6	NAGELL, RICHARD	NR			
7	PARKER, F (male)	UI			
8	SLOSS, J (male)	Record			
9					
10					

NAMES CONTINUED ON ATTACHED SHEET

NO.	FILE NO.	TYPE	REFERENCE DOCUMENT	PAGE	ANALYSIS* OR CHARGEOUT

RESULTS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE

REQUESTER *(Name - Component - Extension)*	DATE COMPLETED	APPROVE FOR FILING *(Initials)*

FORM 1-63 745 REPLACES FORMS 745, 1734, AND 1735 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

INDICES SEARCH REQUEST

~~SECRET~~ GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (38-43)

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: 24 March 1964

SUBJECT: SLOSS, John Richard
#34490

1. Subject, a GS-14 in OCI, has been with the Agency and predecessor organizations since 1949. He was recently investigated under procedures of the Reinvestigation Program, and he was granted a Q clearance as of 21 October 1963.

2. On 19 March 1964, Mrs. Virginia Thorne, OO/C advised that one Richard Case Nagell (OS-HR) had been picked up in the El Paso, Texas area for bank robbery. As Nagell had in his possession a list of six names, with "CIA" written after them, the Bureau inquired as to whether Nagell might possibly be an Agency employee. Two of the individuals named were OO/C Los Angeles employees who never heard of Nagell. The other names were those of F. Parker (EPIX), Mrs. Guthries (WH), C. Churchill (OS-HR) and J. Sloss.

3. On 19 March I telephonically contacted Subject and inquired as to whether he had ever heard of Nagell. He replied in the negative. When I further explained the entire situation, Subject still held with the view that he has absolutely no recollection of Nagell, although it was a curious coincidence that he had been in the El Paso area in January of this year, at which time he and his mother spent three days with an old girlhood friend of Subject's mother.

4. This memorandum is for the purpose of making my brief discussion with Subject a matter of record. It is not necessarily derogatory to him.

Leo J. Dunn
Special Assistant/PSD

:efh

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

13-00000

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DBA 63177

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

To Leonard

Copy to:

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID

Office: EL PASO

Date: February 4, 1964

Field Office File No.: EP 65-951

Bureau File No.:

Title: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

... TASK FORCE 9/27/98 ...

X RELEASE IN FULL

RELEASE IN PART

TOTAL DENIAL

Character: ESPIONAGE - X

Synopsis: Background: Subject entered U.S. Army 8/5/48 and honorably discharged as Captain 10/29/59. Received many campaign awards during Korean conflict. Sole survivor airplane crash 11/28/54, suffered facial disfigurement and given psychiatric examination. Subject claimed he was released from employment by State Beverage Department, Los Angeles, California, 6/8/62, having been accused of taking $20,000 bribe. Subject refused furnish police details of his shooting by unidentified assailant on 7/16/62 and subsequently filed Civil Rights complaint against police. In September, 1962, subject advised U. S. Embassy, Mexico City, he had been approached for recruiting in Mexico City, refused to elaborate, did not desire to return to U. S., was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected." Said if he did go to some other country it would cost U. S. millions, was "through being a good citizen" and thought he had gotten a "dirty deal all around." Advised FBI in New York City on 11/16/62 he wanted to expose Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control in California. Advised FBI in Jacksonville, Fla. on 12/15/62 he had been approached shortly before in Washington, D. C., by individual believed to be working for Soviets; contacted CIA in Virginia for instructions, was sent to Miami, Fla., by his Soviet contact and said he believed he was actually working for Soviets. Subject's condition diagnosed at VA Hospital, Bay Pines, Fla., in January, 1963, as "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive, aggressive and paranoid features." Asked FBI Miami on 1/24/63 if his

201-746537 50-500

Cuban or Russian sources gave him a pistol and microfilm, would he be permitted to return same to his contact so he could be of further use to U. S. Government. Claimed to be constantly under surveillance. Advised FBI in Los Angeles on 4/19/63 he had taken former wife to court on same date for failure to comply with court order giving subject visitation rights with children. Subject's condition diagnosed by VA, Los Angeles, on 6/4/63 as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid. Would only utter words 'Got to see my kids.'" Attempted Bank Robbery: Subject arrested 9/20/63 in El Paso, Texas, on charge of attempting to rob State National Bank, El Paso, same date in violation Section 2113, Title 18, USC. Slashed wrist night of 9/20/63, felt he needed psychiatric treatment, highly emotional when interviewed, given to spells of crying, stated unable to get on feet since discharge from U. S. Army. Cell mate said subject apparently became member Communist Party during confused period after discharge, decided everything was against him in Los Angeles and made arrangements with Communist Party in Los Angeles to pick up visa and passport from contact in El Paso and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. Subject reportedly attempted suicide three times enroute to El Paso but lost nerve. Advised FBI in El Paso on 1/6/64 he was instructed by agent of foreign government in September, 1963, to comply with agreement made in May, 1963, to participate in criminal offense against United States or be exposed to FBI, which caused subject to act as he did on 9/20/63. Subject ordered sent to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, on 1/24/64, by USDC, El Paso, for 30-day period to undergo psychiatric examination. Alleged Connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD: Subsequent to President's assassination, subject claimed acquaintance with OSWALD and wife. On 1/18/64, MARINA OSWALD disclaimed any knowledge of subject. Description and Identification Record: Set out. SUBJECT HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

- P -

that the actual trial would not take place until December next. He stated that he left California in August, 1962, and went to Mexico, where he remained until October 28, 1962. He claimed that his wife's attorney knew this and apparently brought the case on prematurely so that he would be deprived of his day in court.

NAGELL claimed that he has written a protest to the court granting the divorce, claiming he was deprived of his right to be heard and to have a jury trial. He stated that he is consulting the Legal Aid Society and the Veterans Administration concerning this matter since his Army pension is his only current income.

December 15, 1962

On December 15, 1962, the subject advised Special Agents of the FBI in Jacksonville, Florida, that he had served as a captain in the U. S. Army and had been involved in intelligence investigations for the CIC for approximately seven years. He said he served in Japan for most of his period of time and married a Japanese woman named MITSUKI NAGELL from whom he is presently divorced. He advised that during 1957 and 1958 he became acquainted in Japan with one Doctor CHAKAO FUJISAWA, a professor of Political Science at Tokyo, Japan University. He said this person was a member of the Cabinet Research Office (CRO), a rightist organization. He said this person is presently in the United States, place unknown and deems him detrimental to the safety of the internal security of the United States. He said in either 1958 or 1959 he directed an anonymous letter to the FBI in Washington, D. C. relative to the above information concerning FUJISAWA. He stated he was discharged honorably from the U. S. Army on October 29, 1959, and subsequently became employed on December 14, 1959 by the State Beverage Department in Los Angeles, California. He said in June, 1962, he was accused of taking a $20,000 bribe by the State Beverage Department and was released from his employment on June 8, 1962, for refusing to answer questions. He stated he talked to the FBI in Los Angeles regarding the possibility of his dismissal being a violation of his civil rights.

NAGELL advised that he went to Washington, D. C. where he resided until recently. He stated while in Washington, D. C. he had been approached by an individual whom he felt was either a Special Agent of the FBI or a Soviet Espionage Agent. He said he met this person in a bar in Washington, D. C., located at 811 14th Street NW, Washington, D. C. He said this person talked of Domestic Intelligence and also talked of giving him an intelligence assignment. He said the more he thought this matter over he was positive that this individual works for the Soviets.

GARVIN'S GRILL

He said that in September, 1962, he was invited to attend a reception at the Russian Embassy. He could not identify the individual who invited him to the reception. He advised that he contacted the Central Intelligence Agency at either Langley, Virginia, or Elwood, Virginia, and used the name of JOE CRAMER or KRAMER during this contact with CIA. He said he told them of the above information and wanted some advice as to whether to go through with such an assignment. He said he was to meet this individual who was to give him the assignment at the above-mentioned bar on 14th Street, and in order to be recognized, he was to place three nickels on the bar in line with a dime placed directly over the middle nickel. He said the CIA told him that since this matter involved domestic rather than foreign intelligence he should refer this information to the FBI.

He stated he went to the above bar and there was contacted by the same person and was told to go to Miami, Florida, to a bar and wear a red sweater, where he would be contacted relative to an assignment.

It is to be noted that during the entire interview with NAGELL, he was noted to be in an inebriated condition and was very vague in answering questions. He was unable to identify by name any of the individuals he discussed and was also unable to furnish a physical description of any of these individuals. In addition to being slightly inebriated he also gave the impression to the interviewing agents of being mentally unbalanced.

NAGELL stated he is presently residing at the Holiday Inn, Jacksonville, Florida, and would be there for the next few days. He said he is presently driving a 1959 Ford which bears California license MYU 890. He said he has no living relatives except his former wife, who resides at 440 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and his sister, ELEANORE GAMBERT, 8225 Grand Avenue, Elmhurst, New York.

NAGELL advised that he believes in connection with his contacts that he is actually working for the Soviets. He could furnish no information as to a specific assignment given him other than that he was to go to Miami and sit in a bar which he is unable to identify and wait to be contacted by a Soviet Agent. He said he spoke Japanese and Russian fluently and is well versed in the Spanish language. He said he was shot in June, 1962, but refused to discuss any of the incidents surrounding the shooting. He said his auto has several bullet holes in it. He furnished a photograph of himself.

On December 17, 1962 efforts were made to locate NAGELL for reinterview; however, it was determined that he had checked out of the motel and left no forwarding address.

December 20, 1962 to January 22, 1963

On November 25, 1963, EP T-2 made available clinical records regarding the subject covering the period when the subject was a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Bay Pines, Florida, from December 20, 1962, to January 22, 1963. One clinical record contained the following information:

"INTERIM SUMMARY (INTERSERVICE)

"1. HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: This 32 year old white male veteran of Korean War was admitted to Ward 1-5-S on 12-20-62 because of complaints of headache and lapses of memory. He claims these since an airplane accident he had had in

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 2, 1962

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE
ON 10/6/98 [illegible]
☑ RELEASE IN FULL
☐ RELEASE IN PART
☐ TOTAL DENIAL

RE: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Above named individual appeared of his own volition at the American Embassy, Mexico City, on September 28, 1962, and volunteered the following information concerning himself:

Although he declined to furnish a local residence address for himself in Mexico City, he stated he could be contacted through a friend named ARTHUR GREENSTEIN, Room #415, Hotel Luma, whom he said he contacts every day. He also exhibited his Tourist Card Number 152087, which listed his address as 4037 Leonard Avenue, Los Angeles, California. This card showed that it had been issued at Los Angeles on August 17, 1962, and that NAGELL had entered Mexico through Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, on August 24, 1962. The card also reflected that he established his identification by exhibiting United States Passport Number C[illegible]729.

He related that he had formerly been employed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of the State of California as a Special Investigator. He stated that as a result of his investigation of some large cafes and bars in the Los Angeles area, one of which he named as the Seven Seas [illegible], and some controversy which he had had with officers of the Los Angeles Police Department during the course of his investigations, he had been suspended on June 4, 1962, and later, on June 22, 1962, had been dismissed.

act of [illegible] in Mexico, 1962 no possible [illegible] [illegible] country

~~Confidential~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/GCL
ON 10/6/98 (JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[illegible] COPY

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He mentioned that on July 15, 1962, "while making a meet" between Malibu and Oxnard, he had been shot in the chest. In connection with this latter incident, he exhibited a brief newspaper clipping which mentioned that he had refused completely to identify his assailants or furnish information which would assist the police in identifying and locating the person or persons involved.

He stated further that on August 6, 1962, he had withdrawn his request for a hearing so that he could get the money which he alleged was due him from the State of California, consisting of $800.00 retirement contributions and $300.00 for unused accumulated leave.

He stated that he felt he had been "let down" by the United States Government, both in the United States and during the time he had been in Mexico. He stated that representatives of the United States Government could have assisted him in obtaining his money from the State of California, but were only interested in soliciting from him information concerning hoodlums and other lawless elements, for the giving of which information he "could get his head blown off." He stated that he felt he had been let down by the United States Government in Mexico because nothing had been done by the Embassy in regard to his requests to have it assist him in collecting this money, which he alleged was due him from the State of California. He said that he himself had sent letters to California asking for payment of this money.

By way of further background, he claimed to have served in the United States Army from August 5, 1948 (then 18 years old) until October 29, 1959, and had held the rank of Captain between the ages of 22 and 29. He stated that he had received an honorable discharge and had been wounded three times in the Korean War. He stated that he made the major mistake of his life when he did not re-enlist and continue in the Army. Besides combat duty in the Infantry, he worked as an Investigator in the Counter Intelligence Corps.

He mentioned that he spoke Japanese fluently and had been married to a Japanese woman, who he said was divorcing him in California. He also complained in this connection that the California Courts had awarded the custody of their children to her.

[redacted]

He stated that he thought he had been approached here in Mexico City for recruiting, but although asked specifically in this regard, refused to state by whom or for what or on behalf of what country. He stated that one job of this sort would be in New York. He volunteered in so many words that he fully realized that what he was saying could be used against him in any court or prosecution. He stated that he had almost made up his mind definitely that he would leave Mexico, but that he would not go back to the United States. He stated that he did not care to return to the United States. He stated that so far he had "done nothing inimical to the United States." He stated that he was completely "disaffected," and that he knew the full significance of that term. He also stated that he was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected." One thing, he said, that he could say was that if he did go to some other country, it would cost the United States millions. He stated that he was "through being a good citizen" and thought he had gotten a "dirty deal all around."

He was told to go to the Protection Section in regard to any problems in Mexico as an American citizen. He stated that he had been to the Protection Section and would not go there again, and that the way he was feeling, he would not go back to the United States. He said that he had nothing to go back for, and that his dismissal record would prevent him from getting a good job anywhere in the United States. He mentioned that the only job he had ever worked at was that of an investigator.

He also mentioned that the Veterans Affairs Attache in the American Embassy had his military record in connection with a request he had previously made to attend Mexico City College on the G.I. Bill, but to do that he would have to enroll first and pay tuition himself which he could not do in view of his financial straits.

He stated at first that he was behind in his hotel bill, but later indicated that he had been keeping his hotel charges paid. He also mentioned that he had previously obtained a small loan from the American Benevolent Society, which he had since repaid.

[redacted]

[redacted]

In regard to finances, he stated that he was receiving $[illegible].00 disability pension a month because of wounds received in the Korean hostilities during which he was wounded three times.

He stated that he had come to the Embassy to state his side in case something should happen and was told that the statements he was making would be made a matter of record with the Embassy. He was advised not to do anything he might regret, to which he replied, "What have I to lose?" He stated that unless he received the $1,100.00 sum, that the State of California owes him, he was going to some other country, and that it would not be the United States, but he refused to say what [illegible] or what the country might be, even though specifically questioned as to whether he had in mind Russia or China. He said he wanted to have the Embassy know how he felt, but added, "I'm not going to lay my head down on the chopping block."

It was noted that he was very tense, nervous, agitated and antagonistic throughout this interview.

There is set out below a physical description, based on personal observation and his statements during instant interview.

Name:	RICHARD CASE NAGELL
Citizenship:	United States
Age:	About 3[illegible]
Height:	6'[illegible]"
Weight:	About 1[illegible]0 pounds
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish-brown; straight; receding hairline; parted on left side and combed straight back on right side.

[redacted]

Eyes:	Hazel
Service Status:	Korean hostilities veteran, receiving $150.00 wounds disability
Former Occupation:	Special Investigator, State of California, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
Civil Status:	In process of being divorced
Languages Spoken:	Besides English, he claims to speak Japanese fluently
Addresses:	4037 Leeward Avenue and Box 76121, Sanford Station, Los Angeles 5, California
Scars and Marks:	Left eye slants downward toward outside; vertical scar in front of left ear; half-circle shaped scar commencing in left eyebrow and extending down to cheek
Attire:	Well dressed in solid brown light-weight suit

On October 1, 1962, this same individual reappeared at the American Embassy and wanted to know what had been done in regard to his case. When asked what he meant by this, he stated he meant in regard to getting the State of California to pay him the money due him. He was told that at his

request, he had been permitted to make statements on the previous occasion for the purpose of having those statements made of record with the Embassy and he was assured that this was being done. However, he was told that for any assistance in regard to his financial situation in Mexico, he should contact the Protection and Welfare Section to see if that section could be of any assistance. At first he stated he would not visit the Protection Section again, but on leaving he stated he was going there and also asked what section of the Embassy he should contact to renounce his United States citizenship.

A short time later on October 1, 1962, he did contact the Protection and Welfare Section, where he was advised that the section could not intercede for him in the collection of his alleged debt from the State of California.

Shortly thereafter, he appeared in the Passport and Citizenship Section, where he refused to give his name but asked what the penalty would be for going to an Iron Curtain country and what effect it would have on his citizenship. He was advised that such an action would be a violation of Federal law.

MCGILL also on October 1, 1962, appeared in the Office of Veterans Affairs, American Embassy, Mexico City, and stated that he was withdrawing his request for G.I. educational benefits as a Korean veteran.

A short time later on October 1, 1962, he left with the Embassy a copy of his letter of August 7, 1962, to the State of California Personnel Board, which, for the purpose of further background, is set out in its entirety as follows:

"August 7, 1962

"State Personnel Board
"801 Capitol Avenue
"Sacramento, California

"Gentlemen:

"I hereby withdraw my appeal of the punitive action taken against me for dismissal by the

24397

[redacted]

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. I withdraw my request for a hearing in this matter by the State Personnel Board.

"I hereby state that the sole reason for this withdrawal of my appeal and request for a hearing is because of my financial situation. Continued, and what I consider to be unjustified, postponements of my hearing have created a situation in which I cannot afford to meet my daily living expenses until August 30, 1962, the most recent date given to me as the date of my hearing. Also, I am unable to obtain employment in Los Angeles because of the stigma attached to my dismissal.

"Previously, I had hoped to remove such stigma by showing at the hearing that my dismissal was not only improper, but that the alleged reasons for my dismissal were exaggerated, distorted, and untrue, and the result of vindictiveness on the part of certain senior members of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control after it came to their attention that I intended to disclose to the State Attorney Generals Office adverse information pertaining to corruption within said Department and the liquor industry here in Southern California.

"I request that my retirement contributions and reimbursement for unused leave be forwarded to me at the below listed address as soon as practical.

"Yours truly,

"/s/ RICHARD C. NAGELL

"RICHARD CASE NAGELL
"Box 76121, Sanford Station
"Los Angeles 5, California"

[redacted]

FBI REPORTS

1) DATED 12 JUNE '64, RE RICH. C. NAGELL
BUR FILE NO: 64-48933

2) DATED 24 JULY '64, RE RICH. C. NAGELL
BUR FILE NO: 64-48933

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

DBA 75519

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
June 12, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LA 65-7445

Title RICHARD CASE NAGELL

Character ESPIONAGE - X

Reference Report of SA JAMES H. HOOSE, JR., dated as above at Los Angeles, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

201-746537

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

75519

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES H. HOOSE, JR.
Date: 6/12/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File No.: 65-7445

Bureau File No.: 64-48933

Title: (1) RICHARD CASE NAGELL
201-746537

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE
9/27/98 dal
X RELEASE IN FULL
☐ RELEASE IN PART
☐ TOTAL DENIAL

Character: ESPIONAGE - X

Synopsis: Mother, brother, former wife, and friend of RICHARD NAGELL all consider him to be mentally disturbed. No indication NAGELL involved in espionage, Communist Party, or "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" activity. NAGELL told his brother he had been to Cuba and once jokingly told his former wife he was thinking of going to Russia. Information concerning NAGELL's bank accounts set forth. SUBJECT HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Mrs. MITSUKO NAGELL, nee
Mitsuko Takahashi, aka
Mrs. Richard C. Nagell
(divorced from RICHARD C. NAGELL)

On February 3, 1964, Mrs. MITSUKO NAGELL furnished the following information to SAs JAMES H. HOOSE, JR., and JOSEPH DOYLE POWELL at her residence at 440 South Union Avenue, Apartment 12, Los Angeles, California:

She filed for divorce from RICHARD NAGELL in Los Angeles on April 19, 1962, but has not received the final decree. NAGELL stayed out late nights, beat her, never gave

To Leonard
Bk Indy

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201-746537

her any money, and did not like the children. She believes NAGELL's mother resides in the Los Angeles area, but she does not know the mother's address and has never met her. She repeatedly asked NAGELL to introduce her to his mother, but he always refused to do so.

Mrs. NAGELL stated NAGELL never exhibited any political interest, never mentioned communism or the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," or Cuba. Once in the summer of 1963 NAGELL was mad about something unrecalled and jokingly said he was thinking of going to Russia, but Mrs. NAGELL is certain this was said in jest.

Mrs. NAGELL is of the opinion there is something mentally wrong with NAGELL. He would fly into violent rages without apparent reason. She pointed out that her television set has a split plastic case and stated NAGELL hit the set with his fist once while angry and this resulted in this damage.

Although NAGELL did not like his children, during the marriage, he has frequently complained about not being with them since the divorce. He sends them cards from various places in the United States, but has never since the divorce furnished support for the children or Mrs. NAGELL. As a consequence, Mrs. NAGELL has been supporting herself and the children through employment as a waitress and has to board the children out.

On March 6, 1964, Mrs. NAGELL stated to SA HOOSE that she never knew NAGELL to be involved in espionage in any manner. She further commented that they were always in financial difficulty during their residence in the United States. During the marriage NAGELL had a bank account at the Bank of America, Wilshire and Vermont, Los Angeles, but Mrs. NAGELL doubts there was ever much money in the account. She said that since the separation in April of 1962, NAGELL has sent her a total of about $180.00.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifiable with Mrs. MITSUKO NAGELL.

LA 65-7445

Mrs. FRANCES M. NAGELL,
nee Frances Kaufman
(mother of RICHARD C. NAGELL)

On March 5, 1964, Mrs. FRANCES NAGELL furnished the following information to SAs JAMES H. HOOSE, JR., and PHILIP J. REILLY at her residence at 856 South Catalina Avenue, Apartment 104, Los Angeles:

Mrs. NAGELL stated that for many years and for various reasons, none of which relate to this case, there has been dissension in the family. However, until the time that RICHARD NAGELL was in the airplane crash, they had gotten along well together. Since the crash there has been a marked change in RICHARD NAGELL, and Mrs. NAGELL is certain her son has some form of mental trouble.

She saw RICHARD in Chicago, Illinois, in 1954, and she moved to Los Angeles in May of 1955. It was then seven years before she heard directly from him or saw him. She ran into RICHARD by chance on the street in Los Angeles, saw that he needed help, and thereafter tried to give him both moral and financial assistance.

Mrs. NAGELL gave her son $1,000.00 on one occasion and much smaller amounts on other occasions. He never expressed appreciation for this help. RICHARD never seemed to have enough money. She does not know if he had a bank account or not.

Mrs. NAGELL was trying to locate RICHARD after he had disappeared for several days. She knew he could often be found at The Happy Rabbit, a beer joint at 2709 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles. She went there and found RICHARD, and he flew into an uncontrollable rage because she had gone inside this bar, claiming it was no place for a decent woman. Mrs. NAGELL stated it was really not that bad a place. She became definitely convinced after this incident that there was something seriously wrong with her son. But even prior to this time she observed RICHARD became extremely angry over nothing, and he would cry without explaining what was troubling him.

After above mentioned incident, RICHARD again would have nothing to do with her. She kept track of him through her other son, LOUIS, who is a year and a half older than RICHARD. Mrs. NAGELL was in a way happy to have the boys get together after years of estrangement. She described LOUIS as being an almost hopeless alcoholic. She thought since both sons had serious problems, they might be able to help each other. LOUIS has told her, however, that he was never able to straighten out RICHARD.

She stated that RICHARD never discussed communism, never mentioned Cuba or the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" or gave any indication he was in any manner involved in espionage.

On March 9, 1964, Mrs. NAGELL informed SA HOOSE that she wanted to point out that RICHARD had never physically abused her, that the abuse was always vocal. She also mentioned that she herself has been under psychiatric care for several years, and she does not think her problem has yet been eliminated.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifiable with Mrs. FRANCES NAGELL.

LOUIS KAUFMAN, true name
LOUIS NAGELL (brother of
<u>RICHARD C. NAGELL)</u>

On March 5, 1964, LOUIS KAUFMAN furnished the following information to SAs JAMES H. HOOSE, JR., and PHILIP J. REILLY at his residence at 10130 Samoa Avenue, Tujunga, California, telephone 353-1224:

LOUIS stated he got in trouble at age 16 and since that time has used his mother's maiden name as his last name. He considers himself to be the "black sheep" of the family and has had little contact with other family members until the last year or two. At one time in Korea he discovered he was in the same army outfit as his brother, RICHARD, and looked him up. RICHARD was an officer in intelligence while LOUIS was an enlisted man, and RICHARD did not want to have much contact with LOUIS. However, when their mother told RICHARD that LOUIS

had cancer of the throat in 1962, RICHARD went to LOUIS and offered to help him. LOUIS later discovered he did not have cancer and also discovered that RICHARD was the one who needed help. LOUIS frequently saw RICHARD in 1962 and until about August of 1963 when RICHARD left the Los Angeles area.

LOUIS considers RICHARD to be mentally disturbed. He recalled an afternoon when both were at The Happy Rabbit and the newspapers carried an account of the burglary of the local armory. RICHARD told LOUIS he had pulled the burglary and had some machine guns in his car parked on the street near the beer joint. LOUIS immediately said he would like to see the machine guns and the two of them welked out to the car. LOUIS saw no guns and upon asking RICHARD where they were the latter replied he did not know what LOUIS was talking about. RICHARD said he had no recollection of telling LOUIS anything about guns or burglarizing any armory. In addition to this LOUIS said that RICHARD was usually in a state of deep depression. RICHARD complained about his wife divorcing him and about his employment problems.

RICHARD never spoke in favor of communism but he did say that he thought the American government should do more for him in view of his army service. He never mentioned Russia. When RICHARD returned from Mexico City in 1962, he told LOUIS he had gone to Cuba from Mexico. He gave no reason for having made this trip. LOUIS has no information indicating RICHARD was ever involved in espionage. He never heard RICHARD mention the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

LOUIS does not know if RICHARD had a bank account; he does know RICHARD usually was broke.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifiable with LOUIS KAUFMAN.

FREDERICK HOWARD JOHN
(friend of RICHARD C. NAGELL)

FRED JOHN furnished the following information to SA JAMES H. HOOSE, JR., on March 9, 1964:

201-746537

JOHN resides in a boarding house at 817 South Catalina Avenue, Los Angeles. He is employed by the Hartford Insurance Company, 548 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

He has known RICHARD NAGELL for about one year. He met him through BILL LYNN of the California Alcoholic Beverage Controll at The Happy Rabbit. JOHN does not know any members of NAGELL's family nor does he know of any other close friends of NAGELL.

NAGELL left Los Angeles the first or second week of September, 1963. Just before leaving he told JOHN he would be traveling and asked him to share his Post Office box so he could forward on the government disability checks which he receives monthly. He also asked JOHN to mail him an almanac whenever it was convenient as he liked to refer to the almanac from time to time as a general source of information. JOHN complied with both requests. Near the end of each month JOHN has sent the checks to NAGELL at a Post Office box in El Paso, Texas. He also sent him an almanac with a yellow cover as he recalls it. JOHN did not mark or alter this almanac in any way.

JOHN recently received a form letter from a hospital in Missouri, informing him he had been named as a correspondent authorized to communicate with RICHARD NAGELL. JOHN has received no indication that NAGELL is in any sort of trouble, and he wondered what was behind the hospital letter.

JOHN has never heard anything about his receiving four reels of microfilm or any personal papers should NAGELL die. JOHN does not have a key to any safety deposit box and does not know if NAGELL does or does not have a safety deposit box. JOHN has heard NAGELL mention his sister but knows nothing concerning any Japanese gas mask or anything else stored with her which is to be turned over to him upon NAGELL's death.

About a month or two after NAGELL left Los Angeles he wrote to JOHN, probably just on one occasion, and that concerned paying the rent on the joint postal box.

JOHN is of the opinion NAGELL is a paranoiac in that he is depressed at the manner his ex-wife treated him and the manner in which the local, state, and Federal governments have treated him. JOHN definitely considers NAGELL to be mentally disturbed.

JOHN has never heard NAGELL speak in favor of communism or Cuba. He has never heard of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." JOHN has no indication NAGELL was ever involved in espionage.

NAGELL never had much money, just his income from driving a Yellow Cab and from his disability check. JOHN does not know if NAGELL had a bank account.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifiable with FRED JOHN.

BANK ACCOUNT INFORMATION

On March 5, 1964, LA T-1, whose information may not be made public except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, stated RICHARD C. NAGELL had commercial checking account number 002-857 at the Wilshire - Virgil Branch of the Security First National Bank, Los Angeles.

The account was opened October 2, 1961, with a deposit of $350.00, closed January 31, 1963, no balance. NAGELL gave a bank reference of Bank of America, Wilshire - Vermont Branch, Los Angeles. Upon opening, residence was given as 4712 Saturn Street, telephone WE 4-2739.

LA T-1 recalls NAGELL vividly as he caused a commotion every time he came in the bank. He would shout at the tellers, complain about the service, and threaten to report the tellers to the management. On one occasion a girl teller working next to LA T-1 wore a red dress to work on a day that NAGELL was in the bank. NAGELL shouted at the girl that only a prostitute would wear a red dress.

LA T-1 thinks some local finance company has been trying to locate NAGELL recently to collect a debt.

On March 9, 1964, LA T-2, whose information may not be made public except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, stated RICHARD NAGELL opened commercial checking account number 9-4492 on November 6, 1959, at the Wilshire - Vermont Branch of the Bank of America, Los Angeles. NAGELL gave his address as the Cloud Motel, 3400 West Third Street. His bank reference was the Union Bank, Mount Holly, New Jersey, and he

apparently exhibited New Jersey driver's license number 44342. Opening deposit was $900.00, and the account was closed September 27, 1961.

On February 28, 1962, RICHARD NAGELL opened checking account number 3-2873 at this same bank with a deposit of $143.10, the account being closed on July 16, 1962. During part of this time it was a joint account with MITSUKO NAGELL.

INFORMATION FROM INFORMANTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

On March 9, 1964, SA WILLIAM J. MC CAULEY was advised by the following that they had no information concerning RICHARD NAGELL:

ANTHONY F. LIBERATO, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, who is cognizant of many Cuban activities in Los Angeles.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, 1070 West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, who headed the pro-Castro movement in Los Angeles 1960-1961.

MAYER G. ROYAL, 5825 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, who is acquainted with some activities of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," Los Angeles.

LA T-3, who is cognizant of many Cuban activities in Los Angeles.

LA T-4 and LA T-5, who are familiar with Communist Party activity in the general area where RICHARD NAGELL has resided in Los Angeles.

There is no information of substance in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifying NAGELL with any Communist Party, Cuban, or espionage activity.

JOHN NOBURO MIYAKI (JACK MIYAKI) stated on March 23, 1964, to SA HOOSE that he and his wife, CAROLINE MIYAKI, reside at 645 North Westmoreland Avenue, Los Angeles, California. MIYAKI did not recognize name or photograph of RICHARD NAGELL. When further descriptive data was furnished MIYAKI, he recalled he had met NAGELL on one occasion about a year ago at The Happy Rabbit, a beer joint at 2709 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles

NAGELL told MIYAKI he either was or had been a Yellow Cab driver, that he had a Japanese wife who had divorced him. MIYAKI said he possibly told NAGELL he worked as a machinist at Aero-Space Manufacturing Corporation, 3825 Cohasset Street, Burbank, California, but cannot recall having told NAGELL anything else. MIYAKI stated he thinks NAGELL left the bar at the same time he did which may account for NAGELL having MIYAKI's license number. MIYAKI drives a cream colored 1962 Buick Special, four door, license JOG 823. (California Department of Motor Vehicles verifies this license is for this car.) MIYAKI said he does not work on any classified material and has no clearance. MIYAKI was born in Japan, naturalized in Hawaii on January 21, 1954, certificate number 7121559.

MIYAKI is of the opinion he and NAGELL only conversed about ten or fifteen minutes on this one occasion, and he has no information apart from above concerning NAGELL.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI identifiable with JOHN (JACK) MIYAKI or CAROLINE MIYAKI.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

80190

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID
Date: July 24, 1964
Office: EL PASO
Field Office File No.: EP 65-951
Bureau File No.: 64-48933

Title: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

201-746537

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE 9/27/98

X RELEASE IN FULL
RELEASE IN PART
TOTAL DENIAL

Character: ESPIONAGE - X

Synopsis: Subject described by a former acquaintance in the United States Army in Korea as having had a brilliant war record but as not stable mentally, this instability probably being due to brain tissue damage resulting from an airplane crash during the Korean War. With regard to names found in the possession of the subject when he was arrested on September 20, 1963, U.S. Army, Japan, advised that the subject had previously served in Korea and Japan and that it was not unusual for individuals to retain lists of persons in such areas for future reference. U.S. Army, Japan, also advised that the reason for some names in the subject's possession at the time of his arrest could not be assessed. On June 9, 1964, subject sentenced in the United States District Court, El Paso, Texas, to serve ten years under the provisions of Section 4208 (a) (II), Title 18, U.S. Code, for violation of Section 2113, Title 18, U.S. Code. Subject attempted suicide on June 17, 1964. SUBJECT HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

- C -

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SCP/GCL ON 10/6/98 (JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Thr Howard
Have names indexed
CS COPY BK

5 Aug 1964

201-746537
Solie

EP 65-951

DETAILS:

AT TOKYO, JAPAN:

At the time of the arrest of Richard Case Nagell in El Paso, Texas, on September 20, 1963, on a bank robbery charge, he had many papers and documents in his possession. These papers and documents were reviewed and were found to contain the following notations:

Murai Jun- (Cabinet Research Office- C.R.O.) (National Rural Police Agency) (Private Secretary to P.M. Yoshida) (Intelligence Agency in China)- Now in Tukuoka- SHI

Tsio Sai Fue
Literature Dept.
Tohoku Daigaku
(Naikaku Chosa Shitsu)

Hoshiyama Sadao (Lee Chang Suk)
c/o Maruei Pachinko
169-1 Baba-Machi, Choshi-Shi
Chiba-Ken, Japan

Kin Kai Go
(Kinka So)
#2-3 Ginza, Chuo-Ku
Tokyo-To (56-5330)

Nicolai G. Eroshkin (FMR)
Military Attache- Soviet Embassy
Tokyo

Envelope addressed to: Capt. Robert C. Nolan, Advisor, FROKA Det. HID with return address of Col Lee Churl Hi, CO, HID, ROKA

X

201-746537

EP 65-951

Ikejiri Setagataku
(Tel. 41-2449) Tokyo

Utsumi Koetsu- Chief of Liaison
Section, Miyagi Prefectural Gov't.

Kanemaru Makoto- Chief of
Public Safety Section, Guard
and Rescue Dept, 2nd Regional
Hqs, Maritime Safety Bureau (MSB)
(Shiogama-shi, Miyagi-ken.

Tomita Takeji, Chief of 2nd
Investigative Section, Tohoku Regional
Public Safety Investigation Bureau (PSIB)

Konno Saburo- Chief of 1st
Investigative Section, Tohoku
Regional PSIB

Suzuki Kinji- Head of Guard
Section, Public Safety Dept,
Tohoku Regional Police Bureau
(Police Superintendent)

Matsumoto Ryosuke- Head
of General Affairs Division,
Tohoku Regional Police Bureau
(Senior Police Superintendent)

Akiyama Jiro- Chief of Tohoku
Regional PSIB

Matsumoto Shogo- Chief of
Miyagi Prefectural Police
Hqs (Senior Police Superintendent)

Matsumoto Takehiro- Chief
Procurator of Sendai Higher
Procurator's Office

9/10/64

65-951

Kuriyama Matsuichi- CG, 6th Div. JGSDF

See P. 5

Sugaya Eijiro- Chief of 2nd Regional Hqs, MSB

Kudo Masumi- Chief of Public Safety Dept. Tohoku Regional Police Bureau

Tsuchiya Kyuji- Chief of Sendai Immigration Control Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fukuhara Yukinori- Vice-Chief of 2nd Regional Hqs, MSB

Ishimaru Hotaro- Chief of Guard and Rescue Dept, 2nd Regional Hqs, MSB

See P. 5

Murai Jun- Director of Tohoku Regional Police Bureau

[redacted] DUPLICATE

#2-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
Tel. 56-5330

Photograph with name Lee Chang Suk underneath. Along side of photograph is the name Hoshiyama Sadao, C/o Maruei Pachinko Store, 169-1 Baba-machi, Choshi-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan

Kaji Wataru

9/1/64

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EP 65-951

Murai Jun
Director, Tohoku Regional Police Bureau

Mr. Masui
Chief, Crime Prevention Section, Criminal Department, National Police Agency

An envelope addressed to: Capt Robert C. Nolan, Advisor, FROKA det, HID with return address of Col Lee Churl Hi, CO, HID, ROKA

Four photographs identified on the back as follows:

See P. 4

Akiyama Jiro
Kuriyama Matsuichi
Sugaya Eijiro
Murai Jun

In addition, the subject had in his possession at the time of his arrest on September 20, 1963, a piece of paper containing the listing of what appeared to be United States Army Officers and their serial numbers. One section of this paper was listed under the heading "Third Operations Group".

On March 24, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel NED W. GLENN, Deputy G-2, United States Army, Japan, advised that he had known the subject personally and had served in Korea with the subject. GLENN noted that his name appeared in one of the above mentioned photographs of papers which were found in the possession of the subject when arrested in El Paso on September 20, 1963. GLENN stated that he and the subject had been attached to an Intelligence Branch of the United States Army in the Far East during the period of their acquaintance.

GLENN explained that the names in parentheses in one of the above mentioned photographs were "code names" used

by members of Army Intelligence Units in Korea in order to protect their real identities from informants.

GLENN also advised that the subject was not stable mentally and that this instability was probably due to damage to brain tissues suffered in an airplane crash during the Korean War in which the subject was the only survivor. GLENN stated that the subject, in fact, did have a brilliant war record, which was the reason for his assignment to Army Intelligence in spite of what should have been an obvious psychological defect.

GLENN pointed out as an example of the subject's instability that the subject had turned in allegations against an Intelligence Officer in Korea, which became the subject of extensive investigation. GLENN added that the subject was subsequently transferred to another Army unit and upon reporting to that unit, was greeted in a friendly way by his new Commanding Officer, who told him he hoped the subject would enjoy his new assignment and that he, the Commander, would do all he could to make it a worthwhile tour of duty for the subject.

To this, NAGELL allegedly replied that the Commander had certainly better see that this was the case as, NAGELL told him, he made a practice of keeping a record of every move made by his Commanding Officer and if he stepped out of line one whit at any time, it would be made the subject of an immediate report to higher headquarters.

GLENN made available a letter from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2/G-3, United States Army, Japan, which was in answer to a request for information regarding the subject and which contained the following information:

SUBJECT, after graduation from the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Maryland, in August 1955, served as an advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army and subsequently in Sendai, and Tokyo, Japan, terminating in about 1958. These assignments were concerned with intelligence activities,

as an advisor to the ROK Army in Korea, and as a member of the US Army Counterintelligence Corps in Japan. During the latter tour of duty, the counterintelligence unit was designated the 3rd Operations Group, with Headquarters in Tokyo and Detachment B in Sendai, as referred to in photographic inclosures to your letter.

In assignments of this nature it is common practice for members to become acquainted with personnel of various Japanese security agencies, such as are mentioned in March 5 Memorandum of the FBI, El Paso, Texas. It is not unusual for individuals assigned counterintelligence duties to retain lists of these persons for reference in the event they are again reassigned to the area, or for dispatching cards or thank you notes from the United States. This would appear to be the reason for SUBJECT having kept the list of agency personnel, although to have retained the list for a number of years after leaving the service appears unusual. The names Kaji, Wataru and Jack Cannon were known to the public as the results of allegations of illegal intelligence operations that were publicized in the Japanese press, but SUBJECT'S reason for including those names in HIS lists cannot be assessed. Also, no reason can be given for the two or three miscellaneous names in NAGELL'S file.

The list of Americans mentioned in one of the photographic attachments pertains to US personnel in the intelligence field. It appears that the subject maintained a roster of those persons with whom he would or had contact, which is not unusual. Information contained on those rosters, particularly that portion indicating code names, was and is regarded as classified information by this office.

Files of the Counterintelligence Repository, USARJ, disclosed no information relative to NAGELL or of his aliases.

<u>AT EL PASO, TEXAS:</u>

On June 9, 1964, Federal Judge HOMER THORNBERRY, United

States District Court, denied the motion for a new trial and sentenced the subject to serve ten years under the provisions of Section 4208 (a) (II), Title 18, United States Code, which provides that the subject can be released under parole at any time it is deemed advisable. This sentence was for violation of Section 2113, Title 18, United States Code.

The June 17, 1964 issue of "The El Paso Herald Post", contained an article entitled "Inmate 'Serious' After Suicide Try". According to the article, the subject swallowed several sleeping pills while lodged at the El Paso County Jail on June 17, 1964. According to the article, NAGELL was to be kept under observation all night and was to be transferred to the William Beaumont General Hospital from the La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution Hospital unless his condition improved.

The article further stated that Deputy U.S. Marshal JACK GRAVES said seconal pills had been prescribed for the subject and that the subject evidently had been hoarding them.

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, AKA Born-8-?-30, Greenwich, NY.
JOE CRAMER
JOE KRAMER
JOE CRANE
ROBERT C. NOLAN

Nagell claims around the middle on 1962, he was in Washington, D C. and he had been approached by an individual whom he felt was either a Special Agent of the FBI or a Soviet Espionage Agent. He said he meet this person in a bar in Washington, D.C. located at 811 14th St, NW. He said this person talked of Domestic Intelligence and also talked of giving him an intelligence assignment.

Nagell claims in September, 1962, he was invited to attend a reception at the Soviet Embassy. He states he contacted CIA at either Langley, Virginia, or Elwood, Virginia, and used the name of JOE CRAMER or KRAMER during this contact with CIA. He said he told CIA the above information and wanted some advise as to whether to go through with such an assignment. CIA told him to see the FBI.

Nagell said he went to the above bar and there was contacted by the same person and was told to go to Miami, Florida, to a bar and wear a red sweater, where he would be contacted.

Certain material was seized from Nagell when he was arrested on bank robbery charges on 9/20/63.

AT CIA

The following names were located on material and papers taken from Nagell/

RICHARD FECTEAU, LYNN, MASS
(DAC) (C.I.A.)
R 58244 (MASS) (JAN. 63)

C.I.A.

1. Mr. F. PARKER
2. Miss GUTHRIES
3. Mr. C. Churchill
4. Mr. J. DA VANON
5. Mr. J. SLOSS
6. Mr. E. LEIBACHER

10/2/62

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c/ FECTEAU
SLOSS

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

7 APR 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTENTION : Mr. William O. Cregar

SUBJECT : Richard Case Nagell, aka
Joe Cramer
Joe Kramer
Joe Crane
Robert C. Nolan

Reference is made to a memorandum from your Bureau dated 2 October 1962, captioned as above. Representatives of your Washington Field Office have advised that Richard Case Nagell is currently under arrest for bank robbery and that the following names and information were contained on material and papers in the possession of Nagell:

RICHARD FECTEAU, Lynn, Mass
(DAC) (C.I.A.)
R 58244 (MASS) (Jan. 63)

C. I. A.
1. Mr. F. PARKER
2. Miss GUTHRIES
3. Mr. C. CHURCHILL
4. Mr. J. DA VANON
5. Mr. J. SLOSS
6. Mr. E. LEIBACHER

The records of this Agency have been searched in regard to the above individuals with the following results:

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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"Richard Fecteau, Lynn, Mass." is undoubtedly identical to Richard George Fecteau who is in prison in Communist China. Fecteau was taken prisoner by the Communists during an Agency operation in November 1952.

"Mr. F. Parker" may be identical to John Floyd Parker, current Agency employee, who was born 2 January 1898, Louisville, Kentucky.

"Miss Guthries" may be identical to Frances Agnes Guthrie, born 29 February 1908, Charleston, West Virginia, who is also currently employed by this Agency.

"Mr. C. Churchill" may be identical to Creighton Churchill who was born 1 October 1912, Cornish, New Hampshire, whose present address is not known and whose address in 1952 was 27 West 44th Street, New York City.

John Floyd Parker and Frances Guthrie have been interviewed in regard to any knowledge of Nagell but neither individual has any recollection of having ever met Richard Case Nagell. Guthrie was employed by this Agency in Japan in the 1950's. Creighton Churchill and John Floyd Parker were in Japan in 1952 to interview and debrief United States servicemen who had been held prisoners of war by the Communists.

In view of the background of Nagell in the Far East, the possibility exists that Nagell could have obtained the names of Parker, Guthrie and Churchill in the approximate 1952 period, although a specific statement concerning this cannot be made in view of the limited information concerning Nagell.

"Mr. E. Leibacher" and "Mr. Da Vanon" are believed to refer to Ernst Leibacker and Joseph Frances Davanon of the Los Angeles Field Office of this Agency. Your Los Angeles Field Office has been previously aware that Leibacker and Davanon have no personal knowledge of Nagell. There is no record of any past interest in Nagell by this Agency.

"J. Sloss" may refer to John Richard Sloss who was born 24 September 1919, Cleveland, Ohio and is currently employed in Headquarters by this Agency. John Richard Sloss has been interviewed in

SECRET

regard to any knowledge of Nagell and has advised that he has no recollection of having met any individual by that name. If John Richard Sloss is identical to "J. Sloss," it is not possible from available information to even speculate as to how the name came into the possession of Nagell.

In view of the fact that Richard George Fecteau is currently in prison in China and the indication that the other six names listed above may refer to Agency employees, it is requested that the above information not be disseminated outside your Bureau. It does not appear that the above information could affect either the prosecution of or the defense of Nagell on the charge of bank robbery, and disclosure of the above information could create a later cover problem for this Agency, as well as directing additional attention to the position of Fecteau.

It would be appreciated if your Bureau would advise this Agency of any information brought to your attention concerning how the above names came into the possession of Nagell.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

R. L. Bannerman
Director of Security

OS/SRS/BruceLSolie:jrg - 6 Apr 64

RICHARD FECTEAU # 59201
JOHN FLOYD PARKER # 1050
FRANCES AGNES GUTHRIE # 42291
CREIGHTON CHURCHILL # 46575
JOHN RICHARD SLOSS # 34490
ERNST LEIBACHER # 67460

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Chief, Security Research Staff, OS
ATT: Mr. Robert Leonard

DATE: 27 March 1964

FROM : Acting Chief, Contact Division, 00

SUBJECT: NAGELL, Richard Case -- Arrest in El Paso/List of Names Marked "CIA".

REF : Telephone conversations between Mr. Robert Leonard and Mrs. Virginia Thorne, 26 and 27 March 1964.

1. Enclosed for your records and any action you may consider appropriate, are copies of self-explanatory teletypes from our San Francisco, Office concerning Subject's arrest in El Paso.

2. Any questions pertaining to this memorandum should be directed to Mrs. Virginia Thorne, Ext-2202.

Virginia L. Thorne
for JOHN W. MCCONNELL

ENCLOSURES: As stated above.

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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TWO TWO SIX WA

1964 MAR 27 11 27

S E C R E T TDTG 262330Z

WA CITE LANG 8294

INDEX (THORNE) FROM DEVANON

SUBJ: RICHARD CASE NAGELL

REF : (A) LANG 8280

(B) WA-63394

(C) WA 63519

ON 20 MAR 64, FBI-LA ADVISED US THAT OUR EXPRESSION (REF A) CLOSED THE MATTER FOR THEM, AND THAT FURTHER AGENCY CONTACTS, IF ANY, WOULD PROBABLY BE VIA FBI-WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

S E C R E T

CFN: 8294 THORNE DEVANON RICHARD CASE NAGELL 8280 63394 63519 20 64 FBI-LA REF A FBI-WASHINGTON

BT

~~SECRET~~

13-00000

CREIGHTON CHURCHILL

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

18 April 1964

J. FLOYD PARKER #1050
TEL EXT 7876
CREIGHTON CHURCHILL #4657

Dear Floyd:

It was good to hear from you, to learn you are still at the old shop; etc.

I got your letter yesterday in New York, and while driving the 300-odd miles hoped that my subconscious would perhaps come out with a peal of a bell regarding an individual named Ed Nagell. But no bellsrang.

I have only a small hunch -- a piccolo-toot in my memory. When I worked for the shop I once went to see Mr. James Bennett, Director of Federal Prisons, (with whom I had once shared a table on an ocean liner, years before). You can guess why I wanted to see Bennett: I was seeking ways for birds to fly out of cages. Bennett mentioned a guy (with a questionable record, as far as he was concerned) who claimed to know us, you and me, what we were doing., etc. etc. He had aproached Bennett " as from us". Ed Nagell -- the name -- rings a piccolo-toot on this, but only that. Incidentally, I filed a report on the incident when I got back to the shop.

I am often in New York -- at the Harvard Club -- and should you ever be in town, give me a ring. It would be fun to see you. I met Harry Osterweis in a restaurant the other day -- fater some many, many years. You may remember him.

I have recently become an author on Wines. After a year in France in 1959, I wrote a book on French wines which was published by Knopf, and am about to bring out one on wines of the world with MacMillan in September. That is about the extent of my news.

My best to you.

Creighton

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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR: FILE

Attached bio summary on NAGELL was received from SRD 11/27/79 - after House Select Committee on Assassinations review

PLEASE DO NOT SEPARATE THIS MEMO FROM THE ATTACHED

Date

FORM 5-75 101 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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264170

Richard Case NAGELL

Chronological Record of Activities

5 Aug 1948: Entered Army (18 years old)
"Brilliant Korean War Record"
"Many Campaign Awards"

28 Nov 1954: Sole survivor of plane crash. Suffered facial disfigurement; given psychiatric exam.

15 Aug 1955: Graduated from Army Intelligence School, Ft. Holabird, Maryland. Served as advisor to ROK Army in Korea. Concerned with intelligence activities; served as a member of U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps in Japan, Sendai and Tokyo, terminating about 1958.

A Lt. Col. Ned W. GLENN, Deputy G-2, U.S. Navy, Japan, advised on 24 March 1964 that he had served personally in Korea with NAGELL. GLENN advised that NAGELL was not stable mentally and that this instability was probably due to damage to brain tissues suffered in an airplane crash during the Korean War.

29 Oct 1959: Honorable Discharge - Captain, U.S. Army

14 Dec 1959: Employed by Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of State of California as a special investigator.

8 June 1962: Suspended by ABC, State of California

27 June 1962: Dismissed by ABC

16 July 1962: Shot in chest "while making a meet" between Malibu and Oxnard. Refused to identify assailants or furnish information to police, subsequently, filed Civil Rights complaint against police. Withdrew request for hearing so he could get money from state of California consisting of retirement contributions and accumulated leave.

17 Aug 1962: Issued tourist card at Los Angeles, California.

24 Aug 1962: Entered Mexico through Ciudad, Juarez.

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GROUP 1
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SECRET

28 Sept 1962: Appeared voluntarily at American Embassy, Mexico City, tense, nervous, agitated and antagonistic. Inter alia-stated he had been approached in Mexico City for recruiting, refused to say by whom on behalf of what country. Stated that one job of this sort would be in New York. He volunteered that he fully realized that what he was saying could be used against him in any court or prosecution. He stated that he was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected". Stated he knew the full significance of the term disaffected. He stated that if he did go to some other country, it would cost the United States millions. He stated that he was "through being a good citizen" and thought that he had gotten a "dirty deal all around."

1 Oct 1962: Again appeared at American Embassy, Mexico City, wanting to know what had been done in regard to getting the state of California to pay him the money due him. Was sent to protection section. Asked what section of Embassy he should contact to renounce his United States citizenship. Was advised by collection section that they could not intercede for him in collecting money from state of California. Appeared in passport and citizenship section and asked what the penalty would be for going to an Iron Curtain country and what effect it would have on his citizenship. Was advised that such action would be violation of federal law.

28 Oct 1962: Left Mexico City, Mexico.

16 Nov 1962: Advised FBI in New York City he wanted to expose Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control in California.

15 Dec 1962: Advised FBI in Jacksonville, Florida, that he had been approached shortly before in Washington, D.C., by individual believed to be working for Soviets. NAGELL at this time was noted to be in an inebriated condition - vague in answering questions.

20 Dec 1962: 22 Jan 1963: NAGELL at Bay Pines, Florida VA Hospital. Condition diagnosed as "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive aggressive and paranoid features".

SECRET

24 Jan 1963: Asked FBI in Miami if his Cuban or Russian sources gave him a pistol with silencer and microfilm if he would be permitted to return same to his contact so he could be of further use to U.S. Government. He stated that in August or September 1962 he met a man from Maryland in Mexico City who introduced him to individuals whom he believed may have been Soviet Agent.

19 April 1963: Advised FBI in Los Angeles, California, that he had taken his former wife to court for failure to comply with court order giving NAGELL visitation rights with children.

4 June 1963: NAGELL appeared at the Out Patient Clinic and was referred to the Neurological Clinic for treatment. His condition was diagnosed as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid". Would only utter words "Got to see my kids".

20 Sept 1963: NAGELL arrested in El Paso, Texas, on charge of attempting to rob State National Bank. Slashed wrist night of 9/20/63. NAGELL consistently denied he had tried to rob the bank; stated that the fact that he fired two shots in the ceiling proved he had not been trying to hit anyone. He stated that he was certain that "all of my problems have been solved for a long time, and now I won't have to go to Cuba".

A notebook which the Subject had on his person when arrested made reference to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the names of purported CIA agents and other information. Cell mate in jail reported that NAGELL disclosed to him that NAGELL, during confused period after discharge, decided everything against him in Los Angeles and made arrangements with Communist Party in Los Angeles to pick up visa and passport from contact in El Paso and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. NAGELL reportedly attempted suicide three times enroute to El Passo but lost nerve.

(Noteworthy that State Department records reflect issuance of Passport to NAGELL on 7 August 1962 at Los Angeles, California, and that on 9 July 1963 NAGELL signed affidavit that his passport had been lost or stolen. He was issued a new passport on 6 August 1963.)

SECRET

4 Nov 1963: El Paso Herald-Post article states that NAGELL told U.S. District Court that he did not attempt to hold up the bank. "I had a motive for doing what I did" NAGELL told Judge, "but my motive was not to hold up the bank. I do not intend to disclose my motive at this time."

19 Dec 1963: Subsequent to President's assassination, Subject claimed acquaintance with OSWALD and wife. Marina OSWALD on 1/18/65 disclaimed any knowledge of NAGELL.

1 Jan 1964: NAGELL furnished a signed statement:
"... In September 1962, while I was in Mexico City, a representative of a foreign government preposed to me that I participate in an act; such act being a criminal offense and inimical to the best interest of the United States. At that time, I refused such proposal. In May 1963, another representative of the same foreign government made the same proposal to me. At that time, I agreed to such a proposal."
"In September 1963, I was informed by an American, known to me as an Agent of the same foreign government, that arrangements for my participation in the aforementioned act were completed. At that time, I refused the aforesaid proposal.
Approximately one week later, I was instructed by this same person to either participate as previously agreed or derrogatory information pertaining to me would be disclosed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thereupon, I agreed to follow the instructions of this person, although I did not intend to do so. This existing situation actuated my conduct of September 20, 1963, for which I was arrested and am presently charged.
I did not actually attempt to rob any bank. I thought that my arrest would provide an immediate, though temporary, solution to the problem with which I was confronted.
I am not guilty as charged."

24 Jan 1964: NAGELL arraigned in connection with indictment for bank robbery and was committed for 30 days for the purpose of psychiatric examination.

9 June 1964: Sentenced in U.S. District Court, El Paso, Texas to serve 10 years.

17 June 1964: NAGELL swallowed several sleeping pills while lodged at the El Paso County Jail.

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3RD AGENCY MATERIAL

CONTAINS COPY OF LETTER, DATED 24 APR 1970, WHICH NAGELL SENT TO FRANCIS X. PLANT, SPEC. ASST. OFFICE, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

— SUBJECT WAS HIS COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ARMY RE LACK OF A COMPLETE MEDICAL EXAM, AS WELL AS HIS CLAIM TO HAVING PARTICIPATED IN THE MATTER INVOLVING MSGT. EMMETT E. DUGAN

13-00000

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: Ludlum CI/LSN

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. ~~Chief Japanese Branch~~				Attached are from Ken Koeber of Army Rls route on to Security.
2. ~~DDP~~				
3. CI Staff			JM	
4.				
5. C/JKO / DDP	10 JUN 1970		[illegible]	
6.				
7. OS / Wes. Brian		16 June	[illegible]	
8.				
9. Mrs Sarah Hall SRS		6/22/70	[illegible]	
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

TO	INITIALS	CIRCULATE
1 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ATTN: MR. JAMES LUDLUM	DATE	COORDINATION
2	INITIALS	FILE
	DATE	INFORMATION
3	INITIALS	NOTE AND RETURN
	DATE	PER CON-VERSATION
4	INITIALS	SEE ME
	DATE	SIGNATURE

REMARKS

The attached is forwarded for your information since your Agency is mentioned by Nagell, the writer of the letter to Mr. Plant, Special Assistant, Office of UnderSecretary of the Army.

Nagell was at one time in CIC.

It seems that he may be mentally unbalanced.

Nagell's dossier is available in Security Divison, OACSI DA for your review if desired.

Do NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disapprovals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM	DATE
Taro Yoshihashi, CI Div, OACSI DA	4 Jun 70
	PHONE x77017

OPTIONAL FORM 41
AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41CFR) 100-11.206

★ GPO : 1969 OF—352-829 5041-101

24 April 1970

Francis X. Plant
Special Assistant
Office, Under Secretary of the Army
Room 1E520, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Plant:

In further reference to my letter from Switzerland: During our conversation of 6 April you made it clear that I must step back into time and prove the existence of a condition over ten years ago that could and should have been resolved by the Army then . . . . a feat that is all the more complicated by the ABCMR's refusal to interview the appropriate witnesses, view certain pertinent records and to place the blame for my not receiving an adequate medical examination where it belongs.

I believe what you really meant to say was that in my particular case (as opposed to others much less valid) the function of the Board to correct an injustice does not apply.

So if this assumption is fact, as I have every reason to feel it is, then you may pass on to the Secretary that before my case is closed the Army will be confronted with a scandal that will make France's Dreyfus affair seem inconsequential by comparison. I am not quite the fool that apparently I have been taken for.

Very truly,

Richard C. Nagell

Richard C. Nagell

P.S. Enclosed are some xerox copies of several documents which your housecleaning office might find of interest. The originals, together with numerous other documents and the details about them, are safely locked away.

deceptive. I had killed before and I had participated in homicides under the auspices of both MI and the CIA (one instance being the part I played in the February 1958 abduction-interrogation-murder of an FOI agent, a U.S. soldier, MSGT Emmett E. Dugan, from Crafton, Pa., suspected of having defected in place to the Chinese), under the guise that an American variation of the Soviet "wet affair" was the only alternative, that it was either essential to some overall intelligence effort or in the best interests of our national security. And it was a similar-sounding argument, ultimately reduced to a

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May Have Killed Himself

By LARRY SAKAMOTO
INS Staff Writer

[illegible] police raised the possibility yesterday that a U.S. Army intelligence agent whose body was fished out of Tokyo Bay March 12, may have committed suicide.

Thus far, both Japanese and U.S. military police investigators have announced that they are up against a "stone wall" in gaining cluues to the death of M. Sgt. Emmett E. Dugan, 39, of Crafton, Pa.

A Tokyo police official said yesterday in connection with the case:

"There is one definite possibility that Dugan was not murdered, as is generally believed, but may have committed suicide.

"We are pursuing our investigation into possible suicide with utmost thoroughness."

Dugan, whose wife has returned to the United States earlier was believed murdered by Communist agents.

Although U.S. Army officials declined comment, Tokyo newspapers reported that Dugan was engaged in undercover investigation of the flow of U.S. military equipment into the hands of the Chinese Communists.

Tokyo police officials revealed yesterday—and the U.S. Army confirmed—that they have asked Army authorities in the U.S. to question Mrs. Maud Dugan in order to exhaust all possibilities.

An Army spokesman at Camp Zama, said 2nd Army Headquarters at Ft. Meade, Md. had been asked by Japanese police to contact Mrs. Dugan.

Some of the questions which Japanese police wanted put to Mrs. Dugan were those concerning a description of the [illegible], watch, contents of his [illegible] and clothes of Dugan when he disappeared.

Dugan disappeared Feb. 4 after leaving [illegible] wife at a Tokyo hotel.

Supporting the theory that Dugan may have committed suicide, a Tokyo University pathologist said it is "possible" for a person to drown himself without water being found in person's lungs if the body is in an advanced stage of decomposition.

An authopsy revealed no water in Dugan's lungs.

Police authorities said "the couse of death has not been determined but we are fairly sure that he did not die of suffocation or poisoning."

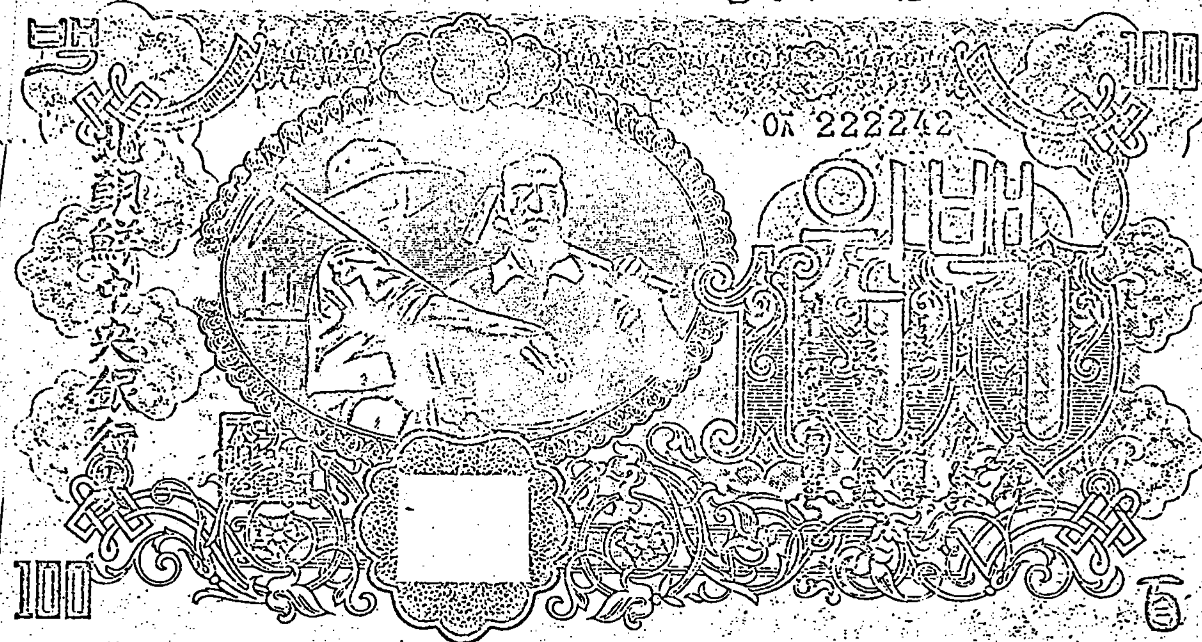
When Dugan said goodby to his wife on Feb. 4, indications are that he sensed death was near when he handed her an insurance policy, saying, "If I don't return, you'll need these."

Meanwhile, the Army spokesman said, "nothing new" has been uncovered in the case thus far.

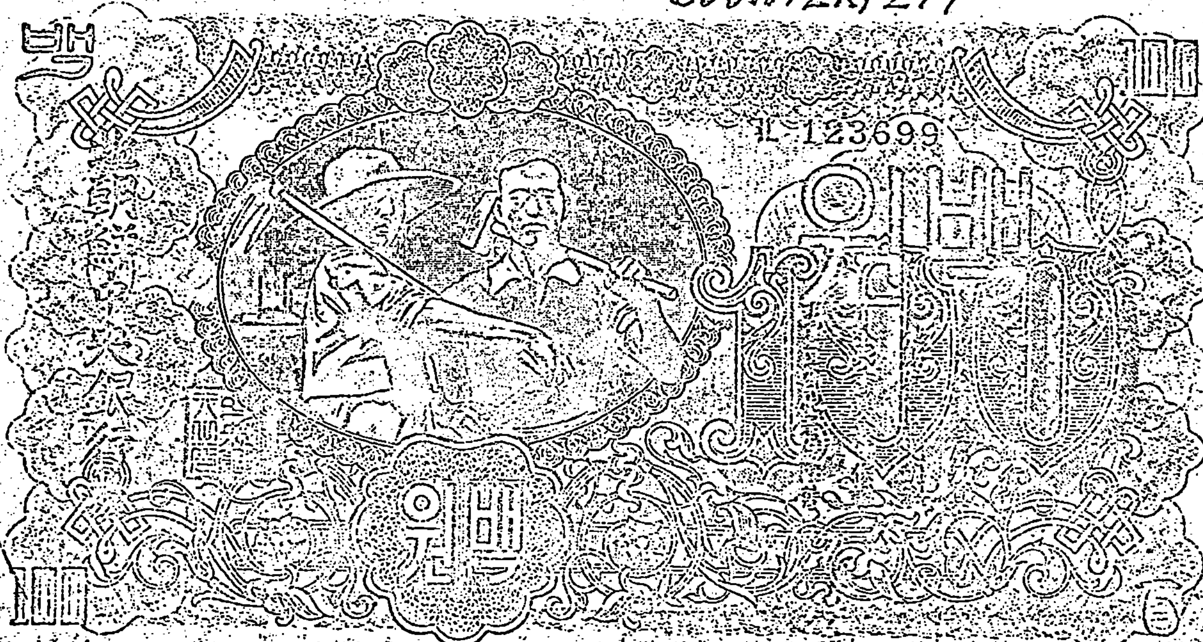
Dugan spoke fluent Chinese and was known to have many "contacts" among Chinese living in Japan.

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GENUINE



COUNTERFEIT



Re: Teams 25 & 26, U.S. Army Coordinating Detachment (USACRAFE – 8177 A.U.), Korea. 1956-1957. And R..A HID operations sponsored and directed by U.S. Military Intelligence.

"Completely true!"

UNC Rejects Red Kidnaping Charge

1956

PANMUNJOM, Korea (AP)—The U.N. Command Saturday labeled "completely false" a Communist charge that an armed raiding party from the Republic of Korea broke into a North Korean village and killed a farmer and kidnaped a teen-age boy.

"There is no evidence that these actions were done by the military personnel of the U.N. Command," U.S. Maj. Gen. Matthew K. Deichelmann told Communist North Korean members of the Military Armistice Commission.

He said the Communist claim could have been manufactured for propaganda.

MAJ. GEN. Chung Kok Rok, senior Communist delegate to the commission, demanded immediate return of the 17-year-old North Korean boy allegedly kidnaped Feb. 2.

Gen. Chung also handed the U.N. side a list of 150 North Koreans it claimed have been kidnaped from North Korea since the Korean war ended three years ago.

Deichelmann said the roster was accepted and would be studied.

"I MERELY pointed out that it was a well-known fact that many thousands of unhappy people living under an inhuman regime risked their lives to escape to the land where they live according to their conscience," he added.

The North Korean side called the 74th meeting of the Armistice commission to complain of the alleged Dec. 2 kidnaping.

Deichelmann said "it is entirely [illegible]

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Partying Red Chinese ROK Guests, U.N. Charges

MUNSAN-NI, Korea (UP)—The U.N. Command Military Armistice Commission discloses that Red Chinese troops created a shooting incident at a moon festival party with a Republic of Korea patrol in Korea's Demilitarized Zone Sept. 20.

A UNCMAC announcement said one ROK soldier was wounded in the shooting, and the Communists alleged one Chinese soldier was killed.

It said testimony given by the three ROK soldiers involved in the incident "has placed responsibility (for the incident) upon the Communists."

The ROK soldiers told their story to the MAC joint observer team which conducted on-the-spot investigations Sept. 22 and 23 and met again Thursday at Panmunjom to complete the investigations.

THE INCIDENT took place about five miles northwest of Kumhwa on the east central sector of the truce front.

The shooting started at a "party" between three Chinese Communist and three ROK troops patroling the Demilitarized Zone. Originally the ROK soldiers were invited to meet the Communist soldiers on the morning of Sept. 19, the ... festival day.

The ROK and Chinese C... munist troops sat down fa... each other across the demi... tion line and talked about ... moon festival the night befo...

THE ROK soldiers testified ... Chinese produced some food ... wine and also suggested that ... lay aside their rifles to cr... a more friendly atmosphere.

After about an hour's con... sation, the UNCMAC annou... ment reported the ROK sold... as saying, the ROK patrol le... rose and told his two men ... leave when a fourth Chi... Communist soldier hiding am... the trees opened fire on the ... patrol and wounded one in ... back.

The ROK patrol leader, ... announcement said, then dr... his pistol and fired into ... Communists as he ran ... cover.

The ROK soldiers said that ... Chinese fired more shots in ... brief incident.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ... the Communists denied there ... a fourth Chinese and clai... that one of the three Chi... soldiers was killed and a sec... was wounded.

The MAC announcement ... the Communists presented ... one witness whose account of ... incident conflicted sharply ... the testimony given by the ... soldiers. The Chinese did ad... ...y brought food and wine ... "party," the announcem... ...d.

An American sponsored and directed attempt to kidnap a Chinese soldier (Intelligence Agent) during peacetime: 20 September 1956.

Quite a story behind this one, since one of them was an American officer.

UNC Dismisses Red Infiltration Charg...

MUNSAN-NI, Korea (UNC/MAC)—A United Nations Command representative Friday branded as "wholly without foundation" Communist charges that two persons allegedly under UNC orders, had crossed the military demarcation line into North Korean territory on Apr. 27, 1957, to perpetrate "hostile acts."

Lt. Col. James H. Dyson, senior member of the UNC component of the team that conducted an investigation, informed his Communist counterpart:

"Complete and careful examination and check of the testimony and evidence in this case shows clearly that the conclusions contained in your report are not substantiated by evidence."

COL. DYSON was referring to to an on-the-spot investigation of the alleged incident, conducted by a Military Armistice Commission joint observer team May 23.

According to Communist claims, two armed personnel crossed the military demarcation line disguised in uniforms of soldiers of the Korean ...ples Army and penetrated ... 1,000 yards into Communist ...ritory on the night in ques... before being stopped by C... munist Demilitarized Z... police.

One of the persons was ...rested while the other esc... to the south, Communist ...nesses said.

CHARACTERIZING the all...tions of the Communists as ...pletely unfounded, Col. D... expressed denial of the cha... "in the strongest pos... terms."

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Berlin kennen

90 PLANETARIUM UND STERNWARTE

DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST BERLIN

90 PLANETARIUM UND STERNWARTE

DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST BERLIN

R. C. Nagell
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New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Mr. Francis X. Plant
Special Assistant
Office, Under Secretary of the Army
Room 1E520, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20300

USA

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XXX

CPT ROBERT C. NOLAN, ASN 01438346 = CPT RICHARD C. NAGELL,
ASN 02028346

*Team 26, Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activities Far East (C-CRAFE)

*ACRAFE
*USACRAFE
HID
FOI
CIC

LIAISON SECTION, ARMY COORDINATING DETACHMENT

13-00000

WASHINGTON, D.C.
PM
6 MAY
1970

Mr. Francis X. Plant
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary
of the Army
Room 3E520, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310

13-00000

SECRET

Chief, Research Branch, SRS 3 MAR 1965

Robert J. Leonard

John Richard SLOSS
#34490

His name is perhaps identical with a name among six names of Agency employees found on a mentally disturbed and disaffected former CIC intelligence officer who alleges contact with Russian and Cuban Intelligence agents.

SECRET

SECRET

3. The name of John SLOSS may be identical with the name J. SLOSS found on the person of Richard Case NAGELL when arrested in connection with a bank robbery in El Paso, Texas, on 20 September 1963. A notebook found on NAGELL made reference to Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the addresses of Foreign Embassies, the names of purported CIA agents and other information. Although NAGELL is unquestionably mentally unbalanced, he tells a story of being involved in espionage which is not fully contradicted by evidence. There is no apparent explanation of why the name J. SLOSS as well as five other names of CIA personnel should have been in the possession of Richard Case NAGELL. The weird story of NAGELL is contained in a chronological listing of his activities appended to this memorandum.

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